THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1803.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Specimen from the Canine Tragedy of the Maſſacre, has been received; and although we muſt acknowledge that it poſſeſſes ſome humour, yet it is not exactly ſuited to our Miſcellany. We are not ſure, but more is meant than meets the ear.

THE Eſſay on the Chorus of the Greek Tragedy will find a place in our next Number.

THE Eſſay on Education, and the comparative advantages of a Claſſical one, is under conſideration.

WE are much obliged to Mr Meanwell for his hints, and although his criticiſm is, in ſome reſpects, rather ſevere, truſting that it is dictated by a temper correſpondent to his name, we ſhall not fail to profit by it.

PROPER attention will alſo be paid to the hints of our correſpondent C. W.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1803.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

DR BLACK.

DR BLACK was born in France, on the banks of the Garonne, in the year 1728. His father was a native of Belfaſt, but deſcended from a Scotch family, who had been ſome time ſettled there. Mr Black, the father, was engaged in the wine trade, and for the purpoſe of carrying it on, he reſided chiefly at Bourdeaux. The mother of Dr Black was a daughter of Mr Robert Gordon of Hillhead, in Aberdeenſhire, who alſo reſided at Bourdeaux, and was engaged in the ſame trade. Dr Black's mother, and the mother of Mr Ruſſel, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, were ſiſters. Their aunt was mother of Dr Adam Ferguſon. This connection was the origin of a friendſhip, which congenial ſentiments increaſed and improved, and which continued thro' life, uninterrupted and unabated.

THE father of Dr Black is repreſented as a man of extenſive information, of candid and liberal ſentiments, and of amiable manners, but particularly diſtinguiſhed by the ſtrength of his attachments, and the warmth of his heart. Theſe amiable and eſtimable qualities in the character of Mr Black attracted the attention, and procured the friendſhip and intimacy of the diſcerning and benevolent Monteſquieu, who was one of the Preſidents in the Court of Juſtice in the province while Mr Black reſided at Bourdeaux. Letters and fragments of correſpondence between the Preſident and Mr Black are ſtill preſerved in the family, as precious relics and memorials of the intercourſe, honourable to both, which ſubſiſted between that great man and their anceſtor. On a paper wrapped round a bundle of theſe letters, there is a note to the following purpoſe, in Dr Black's hand-writing, which, as it exhibits a pleaſing picture of the family, we ſhall quote. "My father," ſays Dr Black, "was honoured with Preſident Monteſquieu's friendſhip, on account of his good character and his virtues. He had no ambition to be very rich, but was cheerful and contented, benevolent and liberal minded, induſtrious and prudent in buſineſs, of the ſtricteſt probity and honour, very temperate and regular in his manner of life. He and my mother, who was equally domeſtic, educated

thirteen children, eight ſons and five daughters, who all grew up to be men and women, and ſettled in different places. My mother taught her children to read Engliſh, there being no ſchool for that purpoſe at Bourdeaux."

Some time before Mr Black retired from buſineſs, he ſent his ſon Joſeph, then in his twelfth year, to Belfaſt, on account of his education. And having completed the uſual courſe of inſtruction in a grammar ſchool, he was ſent to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, in the year 1746. During the time which he ſtudied at that ſeminary, his attention ſeems to have been chiefly directed to phyſical ſcience; and he became a favourite pupil of Dr Dick, then profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy. When Dr Black had finiſhed the ordinary courſe of general ſtudy at the Univerſity, he made choice of the profeſſion of medicine; and he directed his views to thoſe purſuits and ſtudies which were neceſſary to qualify him for that profeſſion.

It was about this time that Dr Cullen had been appointed to the Lectureſhip of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. Hitherto this ſcience had been only treated as a curious, and in ſome reſpects, a uſeful art. This great man, conſcious of his own ſtrength, and taking a wide and comprehenſive view, ſaw the unoccupied field of philoſophical chemiſtry open before him. He was ſatisfied that it was ſuſceptible of great improvement, by means of liberal enquiry and rational inveſtigation. He was therefore determined to enter the unbeaten path, and to lead his followers to thoſe unexplored regions which are included in the wide range of this comprehenſive and attractive ſcience. It was at this time that Dr Black became the pupil of Dr Cullen; and it was perhaps to this fortunate coincidence that Dr Black was indebted, as the foundation of his future reputation as a philoſopher and a chemiſt. The liberal and extenſive views of Cullen, happily accorded with the enlarged habits of thought which the young philoſopher had previouſly acquired. Dr Cullen took a deep intereſt in the progreſs of his ſtudents. He delighted in encouraging and aiding their efforts; and therefore, perceiving the bias of Black's purſuits, ſoon attached him to himſelf. And, by the intercourſe and intimacy which followed, he was led into the ſame train of thought, and conducted into the ſame courſe of ſtudies. He was received into a cloſer connection, and became a valuable aſſiſtant in all Dr Cullen's chemical operations. The experiments of Black were frequently adduced to prove facts which were ſtated in the lecture, and they were conſidered as good authority. Thus commenced a mutual confidence and friendſhip, which was highly honourable to both, and was never afterwards mentioned by Dr Black but with gratitude and reſpect.

In the year 1751, Dr Black went to Edinburgh to complete the courſe of his medical ſtudies. There he reſided in the houſe of his couſin-german Mr Ruſſel, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in that Univerſity, a gentleman of enlarged views and liberal ſentiments, whoſe converſation and ſtudies muſt have been both agreeable and profitable to his young friend.

At this time, the mode of action of Lithontriptic medicines, but particularly lime water, in alleviating the pains of ſtone and gravel, divided the opinions of profeſſors and practitioners. This ſubject became extremely intereſting, both to the phyſician and the chemiſt. And as it is uſual for the ſtudents to enter warmly into thoſe diſcuſſions which give riſe to much difference of opinion among

the

the teachers, this ſubject quite ſuited to his taſte, particularly attracted and intereſted the attention of Mr Black, who was then one of Dr Cullen's moſt zealous and intelligent pupils. It appears from ſome of his memorandums, that he at firſt held the opinion, that the cauſticity of alkalis is owing to the igneous matter which they derive from quick-lime; but having proſecuted his experiments on magneſia, this grand ſecret of nature was laid open to his view. This led him to conclude, that the acrimony of theſe ſubſtances was not owing to their combination with igneous particles; that it was their peculiar property; and that they loſt this property, and became mild, by combining with a certain portion of air, to which he gave the name of fixed air; becauſe it was fixed or became ſolid in the ſubſtances, into the compoſition of which it entered. He diſcovered, that a cubic inch of marble conſiſted of half its weight of pure lime, and a quantity of air, equal to ſix gallons meaſure.

This grand diſcovery, which forms one of the moſt important æras of chemical ſcience, was the ſubject of his inaugural diſſertation, publiſhed at the time that he was admitted to his medical degree in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. He had not availed himſelf of the time he had ſtudied at Glaſgow, but took the whole courſe preſcribed by the rules of the Univerſity. This delay, it has been ſuppoſed, may have been owing to the inveſtigation of the ſubject in which he had engaged not having been completed, which determined him to proceed with caution till he had eſtabliſhed his doctrine by a train of deciſive experiments.

About the time that Dr Black obtained his medical degree, Dr Cullen was removed to Edinburgh, which made a vacancy in the chemical chair at Glaſgow. While he remained at that Univerſity, Dr Black had been a diligent and attentive ſtudent; and the diſcovery publiſhed in his inaugural eſſay, had added much to his reputation. He was therefore looked up to as a perſon amply qualified to fill the vacant chair; and accordingly, in the year 1756, he was appointed Profeſſor of Anatomy, and Lecturer in Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. And it was perhaps fortunate for himſelf, fortunate for the public and for ſcience, that a ſituation ſo favourable preſented itſelf, a ſituation which allowed him full time to dedicate his talents chiefly to the cultivation of chemiſtry, which had now become his favourite ſcience.

Along with the lectureſhip of chemiſtry, Dr Black's firſt appointment in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was to the Profeſſorſhip of Anatomy. The latter branch of medical ſtudy was either not ſo ſuitable to his taſte, or he did not conſider himſelf ſo well qualified to be uſeful in it; for ſoon after arrangements were made with the profeſſor of medicine, by which the profeſſors exchanged departments, when Dr Black undertook that of the Inſtitutes and Practice of Medicine.

At this time, his lectures on medicine formed his chief taſk. And the perſpicuity and ſimplicity, the caution and moderation which he diſcovered in the doctrines which he delivered gave great ſatisfaction — The time and attention which were occupied in theſe lectures and in the medical practice, in ſome meaſure, neceſſarily connected with his ſituation, are ſuppoſed by ſome, to have been the principal cauſe of Dr Black's having ſuddenly ſtopped ſhort in that brilliant career on which he at firſt ſo ſucceſsfully entered. It is however more probable

that the calm and unambitious temper which ſeems to have been a ſtriking feature of his character, and which a leſs friendly hand than his learned biographer would have ſet down as nearly allied to indolence, checked the ſpirit of ardour and perſeverance which was neceſſary to encourage and carry him forward in the path of diſcovery and reſearch. Whatever may have been the cauſe, it is to be regretted, that Dr Black, ſo conſpicuous for his patient, judicious, and elegant mode of inveſtigation, and ſo diſtinguiſhed for the ſimplicity, perſpicuity, and preciſion of his reaſonings and deductions, ſhould have contributed ſo little in rearing the noble ſuperſtructure of chemical ſcience, the foundation of which, he had been the means of eſtabliſhing on a firm and ſolid baſis.

The theory of the nature of quicklime, and the cauſe of its cauſticity, was ſoon known to the German chemiſts, and from them it met with ſtrong oppoſition. Various myſterious doctrines at this time prevailed in the German ſchools, concerning the peculiar nature of fire. As their notions of the cauſticity of alkaline ſubſtances involved ſome of theſe doctrines, a great many objections were ſtarted to a theory which threatened to overthrow long eſtabliſhed and favourite opinions. The moſt formidable opponent to the new theory was Profeſſor Meyer of Oſnaburgh. All the phenomena of the cauſticity, and mildneſs of lime and alkalis, were, according to his explanation, to be accounted for, by the action of a ſubſtance of a peculiar nature to which he gave the name of *acidum pingue*. This ſubſtance which was ſuppoſed to be formed in the lime during calcination, conſiſted of an igneous matter in a certain ſtate of combination with other ſubſtances. It is a matter of ſome ſurpriſe, that Dr Black ſhould have experienced any uneaſineſs on account of the oppoſition made to his diſcovery by mere hypotheſis unſupported by facts, or even by plauſible argument, when his own doctrine had been fully and irrefragably eſtabliſhed by the ſure teſt of deciſive experiment. Nor is it leſs ſurpriſing, that he ſhould have taken great pains for ſeveral years, in refuting the arguments, and in combating the objections of Meyer to his own theory.

Dr Black's reception at the Univerſity of Glaſgow, was highly flattering and encouraging. As a ſtudent, he had not only done himſelf much credit by his ſucceſsful progreſs in the different purſuits in which he was engaged, but he had alſo, during his reſidence there, conciliated the attachment and affection of the profeſſors in a high degree. When he returned as a profeſſor, he was immediately connected in the ſtricteſt friendſhip with Dr Adam Smith, the Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in that Univerſity. And the friendſhip which now commenced, grew ſtronger and ſtronger, and was never interrupted through the whole of their lives. A ſimplicity and ſenſibility, an incorruptible integrity, the ſtricteſt delicacy and correctneſs of manners, marked the character of each of the philoſophers, and firmly bound them in the cloſeſt union.

Dr Black ſoon acquired great reputation at Glaſgow, as a profeſſor, and became a favourite phyſician in that large and active city. His engaging countenance, his agreeable and attractive manners, free from all ſtudied endeavour to pleaſe, and the kind concern he took in the caſes entruſted to his care, made him a moſt welcome viſitor in every family.

It

It ſeems to have been between the years 1759 and 1763, that his ſpeculations concerning heat, which had long occupied his thoughts, were brought to maturity. And when it is conſidered by what ſimple experiments, by what familiar obſervations, Dr Black illuſtrated the laws of fluidity and evaporation, it appears wonderful, that they had not long before been obſerved and demonſtrated. They are, however, leſs obvious than might at firſt ſight be imagined, and to have a diſtinct and clear conception of theſe ſeemingly ſimple proceſſes of nature, required conſideration and reflection. If a piece of wood, a piece of lead, and a piece of ice, are placed in a temperature much inferior to that of the body; and if we touch the piece of wood with the hand, it feels cold; if we touch the piece of lead, it feels colder ſtill; but the piece of ice feels colder than either. Now, the firſt ſuggeſtion of ſenſe is, that we receive cold from the wood; that we receive more from the lead; and moſt of all from the ice, and that the ice continues to be a ſource of cold till the whole be melted. But an inference preciſely the contrary to all this is made by him, whoſe attention and reflection has been occupied with this ſubject. He infers, that the wood takes a little heat from the hand, but is ſoon heated ſo much, as to take no more. The lead takes more heat before it be as much ſatiated; and the ice continues to feel equally cold, and to carry off heat as faſt as in the firſt moment, till the whole be melted. This then was the inference which was made by Dr Black.

Boerhaave has recorded an intereſting obſervation of Fahrenheit, namely, that water would ſometimes grow conſiderably colder than melting ſnow without freezing, and would freeze in a moment when ſhaken or diſturbed; and in the act of freezing give out many degrees of heat. Founded on this obſervation, it appears, that Dr Black entertained ſome vague notion or conjecture, that the heat which was received by the ice, during its converſion into water, was not loſt, but was ſtill contained in the water. And he hoped to verify this conjecture, by making a compariſon of the time required to raiſe a pound of water one degree in its temperature, with the time required to melt a pound of ice, both being ſuppoſed to receive the heat equally faſt. And that he might aſcertain how much heat was extricated during congelation, he thought of comparing the time required to depreſs the temperature of a pound of water one degree, with the time neceſſary for freezing it entirely. The plan of this ſeries of experiments occurred to him during the ſummer ſeaſon. But for want of ice, which he could not then procure, he had no opportunity of putting them to the teſt. He therefore waited impatiently for the winter. The winter arrived, and the deciſive experiment was performed in the month of December 1761. From this experiment it appeared, that as much heat was taken up by the ice, during its liquefaction, as would have raiſed the water 140 degrees in its temperature; and on the other hand, that exactly the ſame quantity of heat was given out during the congelation of the water. But this experiment, the reſult of which, Dr Black eagerly longed for, only informed him how much heat was abſorbed by the ice during liquefaction, was retained by the water while it remained fluid, and was again emitted by it in the proceſs of freezing. But his mind was deeply impreſſed with the truth of the doctrine, by reflecting on the obſervations that preſented themſelves when a froſt

or thaw happened to prevail. The hills were not at once cleared of ſnow during the ſunſhine of the brighteſt winter day, nor were the ponds ſuddenly covered with ice during a ſingle froſty night. Much heat is abſorbed and fixed in the water during the melting of the ſnow; and on the other hand, while the water is changed into ice, much heat is extricated. During a thaw, the thermometer ſinks when it is removed from the air and placed in the melting ſnow; and, during ſevere froſt, it riſes when plunged into freezing water. In the firſt caſe, the ſnow receives heat; and in the laſt, the water allows the heat to eſcape again.—Theſe were fair and unqueſtionable inferences from the moſt familiar obſervations, and now they appear obvious and eaſy. But although many ingenious and acute philoſophers had been engaged in the ſame inveſtigations, and had employed the ſame facts in their diſquiſitions, theſe obvious inferences were entirely overlooked. It was reſerved for Dr Black to remove the veil which hid this myſtery of nature, and by this important diſcovery, to eſtabliſh an æra in the progreſs of chemical ſcience, one of the brighteſt perhaps which has yet occurred in its hiſtory.

The thermometer had been conſidered by philoſophers as the ſureſt means of detecting or meaſuring the heat of bodies; yet this inſtrument gives no indication of the 140 degrees of heat in the water. This heat, therefore, which was not indicated by the thermometer, Dr Black ſaid was concealed in the water; and he briefly expreſſed this fact by calling it concealed or *latent heat*. This language was ſometimes miſunderſtood, and latent heat was ſuppoſed to be ſomething different from other heat.

(To be continued.)

ON THE PROPRIETY OF INTRODUCING RHETORICAL SPEECHES INTO HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have ever had a great partiality for the ancients, you will eaſily believe, that I have not, without concern, ſeen their hiſtorians cenſured for the uſe of rhetorical ſpeeches. If you think that the following remarks tend in any degree to vindicate their conduct, you will do me a favour, by giving them a place in your Magazine.

Longridge. W. H.

HISTORICAL ſpeeches are coeval with the exiſtence of hiſtory itſelf, and naturally aroſe from the ſtate of circumſtances in the times in which the earlieſt hiſtorians flouriſhed. The art of writing, long after its invention, was a rare acquiſition; and, in theſe unenlightened ages, few could even read; authors then, in order to make their works known, were obliged to recite them in places of public reſort: hiſtory being,

being, at that time, a mere detail of events, without any inveſtigation into their cauſes, or any reflections on their conſequences, very much reſembled the ſtories retailed in converſation. As, in converſation, a perſon is apt to become animated by his narration; ſo the hiſtorian alſo felt himſelf, in the preſence of the populace, warmed with his ſubject, and inſpired with the feelings of thoſe whom he deſcribed. This imagination tranſported him into their ſituation, and he not only related their actions and their ſpeeches, but likewiſe pronounced their words with a tone and emphaſis, as if he had been the original ſpeaker. Nor was this all: the conſideration that he was to exhibit in the preſence of a multitude, influenced the mind of the hiſtorian, when coolly employed in his cloſet, in arranging the materials of his work, and inſenſibly led him, in order to accommodate his compoſitions, to the place where they were to be recited, to give them that dramatic form which was ſo well calculated to afford exerciſe to his own ſenſibility, and to intereſt and pleaſe an audience.

When the arts of reading and writing became more common, and hiſtorians of conſequence were relieved from the neceſſity of being the publiſhers of their own fame, ſeveral circumſtances concurred to make them retain the uſe of ſpeeches. The principal of theſe was the free and independent nature of the governments of antient Greece and Rome.

Freedom has always been found to be the ſoil moſt congenial to the growth of genius and ſcience. Free ſtates have given birth to the greateſt ornaments of human nature, and there the men who firſt brought hiſtorical compoſition to perfection flouriſhed. All the ancient hiſtorians, without exception, either were natives of free ſtates, or recorded the tranſactions of independent republics. In theſe, it is almoſt needleſs to remark, that public ſpeaking was much practiſed. As the public had a ſhare in the government, no meaſure that affected the general intereſts of the ſtate could be carried into effect, without being previouſly propoſed in the aſſembly of the citizens. Wherever the bleſſings of liberty are felt, guardians of the common weal will never be wanting. In theſe ſtates, the moſt eminent for virtue are the moſt active and profound politicians: for as ſuch men regard the benefits which freedom confers as the moſt ineſtimable treaſure which a nation can enjoy, ſo they will moſt earneſtly endeavour to ſecure the poſſeſſion of theſe important privileges to them and their fellow citizens. This was the caſe in the republics of Greece and Rome. There, the poets, the orators, and the philoſophers, were patriots. Every new regulation that was propoſed, was ſubjected to the ſevereſt ſcrutiny. Numbers were forward to examine its merits, and it was only by ſuperiority of argument, that it could finally prevail. The only inſtrument which the politician employed to procure ſucceſs to his meaſures, was eloquence, and of its effects, the moſt glorious monuments remain. It was this that ruled the theatre. It was this that governed Athens; that ſhook the throne of Philip, and thundered over Greece. The eloquence of Cicero ſaved the republic, and baniſhed Catiline from Rome. Nor was the power of eloquence felt merely in their legiſlative aſſemblies. It produced, on other occaſions, alſo important conſequences. This was particularly the caſe in the inſtitution of funeral orations. Theſe formed the youth to virtue, and on theſe, the dying patriot repoſed for the reward

ward of his merit. Hence in Greece, it became an object of ambition to die in defence of their country.

The practice then of public ſpeaking, on which ſo much depended, certainly deſerved the attention of their hiſtorians. Nay, upon the principles of modern criticiſm, which require the writer to unfold the connection between the event and the cauſe that produced it, they would have been highly criminal for having neglected ſo material a branch of their ſubject.

Considering the caſe therefore in this point of view, the ancient hiſtorians appear completely juſtifiable in the general uſe of ſpeeches. It is however urged as a ſtrong objection againſt the uſe of all ſpeeches in hiſtory, that it is impoſſible for the hiſtorian to preſerve the preciſe words of an extempore harangue, and that by deviating in ſuch inſtances from ſtrict truth, he impairs his credit upon other occaſions.

In reply to this objection, it ought to be remembered that there is a wide difference between the hiſtorian who aſſerts that he records the ſpeech in the very words in which it was delivered, and one who tells us that he relates only the ſubſtance or purport of the original oration.

This is a material diſtinction, and is therefore entitled to the more attention. The former can admit of no apology, and ſo far as I know, no writer has ever made the attempt. The latter has ever been put in practice, and appears to be conſiſtent with every canon of hiſtoric probability. For ſpeeches bear no internal marks of falſehood. That they were common among the ancients, we have the moſt indubitable proofs in the remains of thoſe men who were profeſſed orators and no hiſtorians; and that they gave riſe to many great events is evident from many collateral circumſtances in the accounts of thoſe times. If an event, therefore, which was owing to a ſpeech, deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity, have we not a right to be informed of the arguments which the orator employed? To this it is preſumed, that all parties will anſwer in the affirmative. One, however, maintains, that only an abſtract of it ſhould be given. Another inſiſts, that it ſhould be fully recorded, and that too in the perſon of the ſpeaker. And any one may judge whether it be more conſiſtent with the fidelity of hiſtory to recite the ſpeech as it was actually pronounced, or to deliver it in an abridged and mangled new-modelled ſtate.

Allowing even what the objection ſuppoſes, that the writer could not inform himſelf of the identical words in which the ſpeech was pronounced, it does not neceſſarily follow, that he muſt impair his credit on other occaſions. When uncertain of the words, he may ſtate his doubts, and introduce it in ſuch a manner as to place his veracity beyond the reach of ſuſpicion. This was the practice of the claſſic hiſtorians. Every ſpeech which they relate, unleſs it was delivered by themſelves, in their hearing, or received from the original ſpeaker, is prefaced by ſome ſuch qualifying expreſſion as '*Viſum eſt his cohortari.*' '*Ita diſſeruit.*' '*In hunc modum locutus fertur.*'

The practice of our modern hiſtorians in aſſigning ſo decidedly the cauſes of the events which they record, produces greater violations of truth, than the moſt unlimited uſe of ſpeeches can poſſibly ever occaſion. The cauſes of the revolutions which take place in human affairs, often originate in the vanity, ambition,

tion, or other paſſions which govern the minds of men. It is difficult for us to account, on many occaſions, for the motives which directed our own conduct, and at all times abſolutely impoſſible for us to determine with certainty what were the principles which regulated the actions of others. Juſt criticiſm, therefore, while it acknowledges the utility of tracing the connection betwixt cauſe and effect, muſt enjoin the hiſtorian to proceed with much caution in diſcuſſing the origin of thoſe tranſactions which depend on private character, and allow that the recital of thoſe ſpeeches which have given birth to many important events is not foreign to the province of hiſtory.

Historical ſpeeches have alſo this poſitive advantage; they diverſify the narrative, and render it more animated and intereſting. This, though an inferior conſideration, is not without a certain degree of weight; ſince hiſtory endeavours to unite taſte with ſcience, and to convey inſtruction through the medium of amuſement.

On the whole, far from objecting to the ſpeeches in the claſſic hiſtorians of Greece and Rome, I am inclined to regard them as one proof, among many that might be given, of the attention of their authors to the circumſtances around them, and of the ſound principles of criticiſm by which, in their compoſitions, they were governed. Eloquence was then a ſcience much cultivated, and on which much depended. In modern times, it has fallen into great neglect. Were our hiſtorians, therefore, to adopt the uſe of ſpeeches, every circumſtance of probability in favour of the ancients would be againſt them. Our legiſlative aſſemblies are but little influenced by eloquence, and the preſent art of war ſeldom gives an opportunity for military harangues. The populace in Athens and Rome were completely under the dominion of their orators, and the tactics of the ancients furniſhed one of the moſt favourable occaſions for the diſplay of eloquence that imagination can conceive. It was then that oratory received the moſt noble illuſtration. For it was then amidſt that ſolemn agitation of ſoul that pervades an army on the eve of battle, that the general could, from topics of public honour or domeſtic endearment, diſſipate dejection, inſpire reſolution, and determine the mind to conquer or die.

An Account of the Wax Tree of Louisiana and Pensylvania.*

IT has been long known, that a great many plants, ſuch as the poplar, the alder, the fir, and ſome of the labiated plants, yield, by boiling, a concrete inflammable ſubſtance, ſimilar in many of its properties, to tallow or wax. The light down which has been called the efflorescence of fruits, and which covers the ſurface of plumbs and fruits of this kind, has been ſhewn by the celebrated chemiſt Prouſt, to be a ſubſtance poſſeſſing the properties of wax. But the tree which yields this matter in greateſt abundance, and which merits the at-

* From a Memoir by C. L. Cadet, Annales de Chimie, Vol. 44.

tention

tention of the chemiſt, the phyſician and the merchant, is the *myrica cerifera*, or wax tree. In the Hiſtory of the Academy of Sciences for the years 1722 and 1725, M. Alexandre, a ſurgeon, mentions his having obſerved in Louiſiana, a tree of the ſize of a cherry tree, which had the appearance and fragrance of the myrtle, and produced a berry of the ſize of a coriander ſeed. Theſe grains or berries were of an aſh grey colour, contained a ſmall hard round kernel, and were covered with a ſhining wax, which could be eaſily ſeparated, by boiling the berries in water. This wax is drier and more friable than ours; and it is employed by the inhabitants of the country in making candles. The berries yield a fine colour of lake; and after the liquor in which they have been boiled for the purpoſe of extracting the wax has been cooled and evaporated to the conſiſtence of extract, it has been exhibited as a ſucceſsful cure in the moſt obſtinate dyſenteries.

Two ſpecies of this plant have been diſcovered by botaniſts. The *myrica cerifera angustifolia*, or narrow leaved wax tree, grows in Louiſiana, is a tender ſhrub, and produces berries much ſmaller than the other. The broad leaved wax tree, *myrica cerifera latifolia*, grows to a larger ſize, and thrives well in the climate of France. It has even ſucceeded in the colder climate of Pruſſia. M. Sulzer obtained a piece of ground in the vicinity of Berlin, from Frederick the Great, which he converted into a garden; and among other curious exotics, he introduced the wax tree. It was firſt planted in the year 1770, and was ſoon encreaſed to a conſiderable grove, which conſtantly attracted thoſe who viſited the gardens, on account of its delicious perfume.—M. Sulzer alſo extracted the wax from the berries of his own growth; and a ſingle candle compoſed of this wax diffuſed its grateful fragrance through ſeveral apartments, not only during the time that it burned, but for the whole of the evening. He propoſed to employ the unbleached vegetable wax in the making of candles, covered with the fineſt common wax, which would have probably anſwered extremely well.

The broad leaved wax tree, which is the hardeſt, grows in Carolina, Penſylvania, and Virginia. The following ſimple proceſs is employed in extracting the wax. The berries are boiled in water, and to haſten the ſeparation of the wax, they may be ſqueezed againſt the ſides of the boiler. As the wax ſeparates from the berries, it riſes to the top, and ſwims on the ſurface. It is then to be ſkimmed off with a ſpoon. And when the berries ceaſe to yield wax, they are taken out, freſh ones are added, and as the boiling water evaporates, it is conſtantly renewed. When the water in which the berries have been boiled, has been continued for a certain time, it is found neceſſary to change, and to employ freſh water. The wax which is thus obtained is filtered through cloth to purify it, and then it is reduced to the form of cakes.

The wax of this tree undoubtedly poſſeſſes many advantages. The candles made of it burn with a bright white flame without ſmoke, are not liable to run, and when they are newly made, yield a very grateful odour. Its aſtringent properties would render it uſeful in medicine, in tanning, and dyeing. And hence, where there is any proſpect of its ſucceeding, it is an object worthy of cultivation, if not as an article of economy, at leaſt as an innocent and cheap luxury.

For the Scots Magazine.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DESULTORY REMARKS

ON SOME SUBJECTS IN NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSIOLOGY,

OCCASIONED BY READING MR SMELLIE'S PHILOSOPHY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr Smellie, in his firſt volume, p. 245, has endeavoured to overthrow the doctrine of the ſexes of plants. In oppoſition to him, I have already (in Scots Magazine for April laſt, p. 241.) given an account of three new hybrid plants, produced under the eye of Mr Don, late of Forfar, now of the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. Since that time, I have ſeen a paper by Fourcroy, in the 6th number of the *Annales du Muſeum**, which ſeems to ſtrengthen the doctrine, both with well atteſted facts, and moſt ſurpriſing analogies.

Among dioecious plants, the date-bearing palm ranks ſo pre-eminent, that it has never failed to be adduced in the controverſy. Mr S. admits, that it is the cuſtom of Arabian gardeners to hang a male branch over a female date tree; but "there is no authentic fact, (he adds) that ſhews any connection between the *practice* and the *event*." He aſcribes the practice entirely to ſuperſtition, and conſiders the event as independent on it. Fourcroy, however, informs us, that M. Michaux was travelling in Perſia, while different uſurpers were diſputing for the ſhreds of that vaſt empire. The different parties, alternately victorious, endeavoured to diſtreſs each other by producing ſcarcity and famine: With this view, they made reciprocal irruptions, and burnt all the *male* date-trees they could find; famine was, however, generally guarded againſt, by the precaution of hoarding up quantities of the pollen, and ſprinkling it on the female date-trees as occaſion required. Now, whatever ſuperſtitions might prevail among *Arabian gardeners* in time of peace, it is impoſſible to conceive that *Perſian warriors* would, for ſucceſſive ages, have recourſe to the expedient of deſtroying the *male* date-trees in order to diſtreſs their opponents with ſcarcity or famine, if the *event* had not too often and fatally followed the *practice*.

Delile, who accompanied Buonaparte in his expedition to Egypt, tranſ-

* "Annals of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris;" a new periodical work in 4to. Fourcroy's paper is entitled "Chemical Reſearches reſpecting the Nature of the Pollen or Fecundating Duſt of the Phœnix dactyliifera, or Date-tree of Egypt."

tranſmitted from that country to his friends Fourcroy and Vauquelin at Paris, a quantity of the pollen of the date-tree. It was received in good order, and immediately ſubjected to a great variety of experiments, which the large quantity ſent (above 100z. F.) eaſily admitted of. A minute detail is given of a ſeries of experiments, made with ſuch rigid accuracy and perſevering care, as muſt excite the admiration of the chemiſt. The general reſults which Fourcroy and his companion obtained "were ſuch (to uſe their own words) as they could neither foreſee nor expect."

They found that the *pollen* contained

1. A large proportion of *malic acid*, ſeparable from it by affuſion of cold water.

2. *Phoſphate of lime* and *phoſphate of magneſia*, alſo ſeparable by water, the malic acid rendering them ſoluble.

3. An *animal matter*, ſoluble likewiſe in water by the aid of the malic acid; but which, being precipitated by infuſion of gall-nuts, proved to be a kind of *gelatin*.

4. A *pulverulent ſubſtance*, to which the preceding matters form a covering, inſoluble in water, giving forth ammonia, and convertible into an *ammoniacal ſoap* by putrefaction.

To this account of the conſtituent parts of the pollen, the following remarks are added by Fourcroy: "The reſemblance, in chemical compoſitions, between the pollen of the date-palm and animal ſubſtances, is very remarkable; ſtill more ſo is its affinity to the ſeminal fluid. We were formerly aware of the curious traces of ſimilarity, eſpecially in odour, between the human ſemen and the fecundating duſt of many vegetables, ſuch as the barberry, the horſe-cheſnut, and the poplar. We now know, that the ſame reſemblance obtains with reſpect to chemical compoſition. It would appear, that in deſtining theſe two matters for the ſame purpoſe, Nature has choſen to conſtitute them of the ſame elements; or rather, that in adapting them for the fulfilment of the ſame functions, ſhe has taken care to inſert into each the ſame principles." Thus does Fourcroy, one of the firſt chemical philoſophers in Europe, and a leader in the French ſchool,—a ſchool not to be ſuſpected of partiality to the writings or opinions of the Swediſh naturaliſt,—give his ſanction to the ſexual ſyſtem.

In the concluding paragraph of the *memoir* it is, however, moſt properly remarked, that the accurate knowledge which we now poſſeſs of the chemical compoſition of *ſemen* and of *pollen*, throws no light whatever on the ſubject of impregnation: we can trace no connection between the chemical compoſition of theſe ſubſtances, and the wonderful effects they produce. But every fact ſhould be treaſured up; for, as Fourcroy hints, even the veil in which this myſtery ſeems now ſo cloſely wrapped, may one day be penetrated by ſcience.

S. J.

May, 1803.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND PART OF ITALY IN THE COURSE OF LAST WINTER AND SPRING.

LETTER VI.

LYONS, 15*th November* 1801.

My Dear HENRY,

AS ſoon as we had obtained paſſports, we ſent them off to the poſt-houſe to procure horſes for our journey ſouthward. This is a ceremony which is abſolutely requiſite in France, and no *Maitre de Poſte* dare hire his horſes until a paſsport be firſt produced to him, for the traveller who wants them. Whilſt theſe preparations were making, our landlady informed us, that Bonaparte was come to town, and was about to review his troops in the court of the Thuileries. She at the ſame time, offered to get us conducted to the houſe of a friend, whoſe windows in the *Place de la Reunion* looked into the place of review. The invitation was thankfully accepted. We found troops of horſe and foot aſſembling from all quarters, and entering through the ſquare into the court. At length, the Conſular General appeared, mounted, and gallopped about the ranks, ſurrounded by his ſtaff. He rode the beautiful white horſe on which he had fought at Marengo, and was in perpetual motion. He wore a plain ſcarlet frock, and a plain cocked hat, which diſtinguiſhed him from the reſt, who wore plumes in theirs. This hat he frequently carried under his arm, diſplaying a ſimple black crop. His appearance correſponds very well to the repreſentation in the ſhops. He is a little man, of a light figure, and a very penetrating look. We returned to our hotel, long before the review was over, paid our bills, which were neither few nor ſmall,* and off we ſet for Eſſone, where we ſlept. Next morning (7th), we drove through a beautiful romantic country, to Fontainebleau, where we breakfaſted. There we found General Moreau, and young Beauharnois (Mad. Bonaparte's ſon) hunting in the forreſt,

* As a ſpecimen, the bill of the *Traiteur* is ſubjoined; the money is reduced to ſhillings and pence.

		s.	d.
Brumaire.	Soup	0	10
11.	Fricaſee	3	7
	Roaſted fowl	3	4
	Salmon	2	6
	Potatoes	1	0
	Pears	1	2
	Biſcuits	0	8
	Bread	0	4
	For three perſons.		
Brum. 12.	Soup	0	10
	6 Mutton chops	2	6
	Carp *au bleu*	3	0
12.	Grapes	0	10
	Freſh butter		7
13.	3 Cutlets *en papillette*	2	3
	Charlotte of apples	3	4
14.	Ray, caper ſauce	2	9
	Veal *en fricaſſe*	2	9
	Potatoes, fruit, &c. as before.		

the deer, which once had been royal, but are now national property. The palace is a very large edifice, erected at different periods, from the reign of Henry I, to that of Louis XVI, who was peculiarly fond of this reſidence, and uſed to viſit it regularly every year. The neweſt apartments are, thoſe which were intended for the bed-chambers of the late royal pair, and that which was fitted up for the privy council of Louis. Theſe apartments ſtill retain their gilded ornaments, even to cyphers of their late unhappy owners. The whole of the furniture, however, has been ſold by the nation, and even the chapel itſelf is gutted. The orangerie which was burnt by the mob in 1792, is now a botanic garden, belonging to the ſchool of this department of France. Great part of the palace is now occupied by the claſſes of this excellent inſtitution, and another part is uſed as a boarding-ſchool for the ſtudents. One large chamber is converted into a public library, which is open to the curious twice every decade. It was unfortunately locked whilſt I was there. I was curious to know how the people were affected in a place which had once been a favourite royal reſidence, and entered on the ſubject with our guide, a very fine ſagacious young man. This poor lad told me with tears in his eyes, that his *malheureux roi* had been *bien aimé pendant la vie, & bien pleuré après la mort.* The Queen, however was very differently ſpoken of, becauſe ſhe did not love her huſband ſo well as the C. D' ——— From Fontainebleau to Pont-ſur-Yonne, the country is rich in vineyards, and beautifully variegated. Here we bought burgundy for 1s. 3d. a bottle; the beſt is not ſo dear as our port. It was Sunday when we were at this little town, and, as I wandered about the ſtreets in the morning, I ſaw an open church into which I entered; I found nothing within but 3 clumſy ſtatues, 3 little waxen crucifixes, 6 mutilated Italian images of earthen ware, 5 halfpenny prints, 3 bunches of dirty artificial flowers, 3 altars, and behind each altar remnants of paper patterns of various ſorts paſted againſt the walls, by ſome pious upholſterer, as a ſubſtitute for pictures. Such was the furniture of this French church. And in general, I may remark, that however ſplendid the places of worſhip may be in the towns, in the country they are at leaſt as miſerable as our Scotiſh kirks; and their poverty is only rendered more conſpicuous by their vain attempts at finery. Here a blackſmith had the conſcience to charge 18 francs, (15 ſhillings) for hammering half an hour at one of our axles, a labour which after all we found to be vain. Sunday though it was, we paſſed a large party of workmen mending the roads; the river, which dragged its lazy ſinuous length along a fine rich vale, was crowded with rafts of charcoal, and in the towns, fairs were held at the very doors of the church. At Villeneuve-ſur-Yonne the gateway leading to Italy, exhibits the celebrated words, VENI, VIDI, VICI, in large characters. This inſcription was put up to meet the eyes of Bonaparte, on his return from Marengo. At Toigny we lodged in the ſame apartments, which the hero occupied on his triumphant *route* homewards. After croſſing the Yonne at that town under a triumphal arch, erected on the bridge, we got into a road, out of which, all the exertion Edward, and myſelf, and a peaſant, and two whips, and three horſes, and the poſtillion, and a continued fire of French oaths, and awful expreſſions, and execrations accompanied with tears, and writhings

writhings of anguiſh, could hardly extricate us. For this uneaſineſs, however, we were conſoled by a hearty breakfaſt, at the beautiful village of Baſſon. As a ſpecimen of what we generally meet with at this meal, in this part of France, I ſhall mention the materials as well as I can remember them. In the middle of the table ſtood a large tureen of coffee, and another of hot boiled milk, at one end was a baſon of ſugar, and a ſmaller tureen for cups, and at the other end of the table were eggs, grapes, pears, and two bottles of champaigne. Reached Avollon on the 10th November, the day after the grand fete for the peace. In a handſome church I ſaw a new altar dedicated to Liberty, and ſurrounded by flowers and boughs of evergreens. The *alto relievo*, on the outſide of this church has been much injured, but I obſerve an advertiſement from the *Maire* about repairs. A beautiful ſhady walk here, was frequented by ladies in full dreſs, and gentlemen without their hats, as if it had been an aſſembly room. Here we for the firſt time in France, ſaw men uſed as beaſts of draught, coupled together, and faſtened to waggons, by the ancient Roman *juga*. They wore no halters, but were goaded on by long poking rods. Mules of all ſizes and colours are here, much in uſe, and ſo are aſſes, which are little leſs reſpected than their couſins the *bidets* (poneys.) Betwixt *Gierre Ecrite* and Chiſſey we came ſuddenly upon a village, nearly the one half of which had been burnt in the frenzy of revolution.

From Chalons-ſur-Saone we proceeded by water, with intention of continuing that mode of travelling to this city, for our bones were almoſt diſlocated by the jolting of the carriage on thoſe execrable roads, which have been really formidable ever ſince we left Fontainebleau. Into our boat we admitted a Mr Le Pretre with his wife and his brother in law. Madame accepted a ſeat in our carriage, and amuſed us with many curious anecdotes of the late court; of Bonaparte; of his preſent queen, &c. She was no friend to the powers that be. She amply repaid us for our courteſy by her lively and inſtructive converſation. There is no perceptible current in the Saone, and we were obliged to row all the way, till at the end of the 2d day, M. grew ſo uneaſy from want of motion, that we were obliged to put aſhore at Mecon, and proceed by land. We ſlept laſt night at St George-de-Renard, a ſmall village. We bought ſome knives in the church-yard, which was full of booths with merchandiſe for the congregation, as it is Sunday morning. It is neceſſary to buy knives for yourſelf before you proceed further, to prevent the inconvenience of being obliged to eat with the ruſty whittle of ſome dirty-mouthed raſcal about the inns, as there are none kept *pro bono publico*, and thoſe they have are abominable.

The country was ſo extremely beautiful, that for the laſt ſtages I rode all the way. At Limonet I ſaw a marriage party in full dreſs. The bridegroom and all his friends had their hats adorned with a profuſion of pink ribbons, and moſt ingenious modes of gambling were practiſed by all ages on the ſtreets. On the bridge acroſs the Saone, by which we entered this city, there is erected a temple to Peace, containing a buſt of the firſt Conſul. On our way to the *Hotel de l'Europe* we were obſtructed by a crowd of people, who had been ſtopped on their way from church by a puppet ſhew, and who, after contemplating the *host*, were

ſo

ſo delighted with *Punchinello*, that they would hardly make way for us. I have had an excellent dinner, and am engaged for the evening, ſo farewel.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

IN THE MONTHS OF JULY & AUGUST 1802, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, TO S—— W——, Esq.

Letter VI.

Dear Sir,

WE muſt now ſhift the ſcene from the moſt charming landſcape to the moſt bleak ſterility, the latter being the predominant appearance all above the plain of Strouan; and ever ſince paſſing the bridge of Garry, the ground had continued to aſcend with a rapidity I had never before witneſſed in the courſe of a river. The ſnow appeared before me at a ſmall diſtance, and ſheep were conſtantly in view, although but in ſmall numbers and thinly ſcattered. The Garry is a large turbid ſtream, boiling and roaring from one rock to another, and for the laſt fifteen miles, its banks exhibit a ſcene of the moſt naked deſolation, and can create nothing in the mind but ideas diſmal and gloomy. There are no plains on the river's ſides, nor is there on all the huge mountains around a ſingle green ſpot of any extent to be ſeen, being wholly overgrown with heath to the water's edge, and miſerably encumbered with looſe rough ſtones. In the hollows or flats on the ſides of the mountains, here and there a few miſerable hamlets preſent themſelves, which, though a degree better than thoſe in the more northern diſtricts, yet, being the firſt that encounter the view of the traveller on his way northward, have, I dare ſay, ere now, brought to recollection Gray's beautiful ſtanza,

"Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene,
"The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
"Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
"And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air."

Many a mind capable of all thoſe noble powers which learning and philoſophy can improve, is here doomed to take ſhelter from the rude inclemency of the ſeaſons, in the midſt of a heap of mud, "in a cottage of clay, whoſe foundation is in the duſt;" and in a few years lies down in peace with his fathers in the land of forgetfulneſs, alike unknowing and unknown.—Lord what is man!

Arriving at Dalnacardoch, I took up my lodgings for the night, and inviting mine hoſt to take a dram with me, he gave me ſome hints concerning the rural œconomy of the country. He informed me, that he rented a conſiderable ſheep farm of the Duke of Athol, that it lay on both ſides of the Garry, and that he had never removed his ſheep on account of the ſtorms, for that they always found as much forage below as carried them on until the weather mended.

mended. I was glad to hear this, for I had computed Dalnacardoch to be no leſs than 1300 feet above the level of the ſea, and at the ſame height in the ſouth of Scotland, the ground is commonly inacceſſible for ſeveral months in the year: but I next day, on ſurveying the extent of his farm, computed that he had not above one ſmall ſheep for every four acres of land; of this I ſhall have occaſion to treat more fully afterward. I know that you will expect a review of the ſheep farming of Athol, and I acknowledge, that it opens a large field for obſervation; but there are many places in the Highlands ſo much alike in ſoil and ſituation, that to treat of them diſtinctly and ſeverally would require a volume, in which a redundancy of repetitions would as repeatedly recur as the letter R does in the above line. To avoid this, I will firſt lead you in imagination through every glen and brook that I traced, and then give you a ſynoptical view of the whole, accompanied with ſome reflections on the moſt probable means of enhancing the value of the Highland eſtates.

My landlord, after ſome encomiums on the goodneſs of the ſoil and climate of Ranoch, withdrew, on pretence that he muſt neceſſarily attend an arrangement of his flocks next morning by the break of day on the mountains to the eaſt. I engaged him to awaken me that I might accompany him, and then began to amuſe myſelf by writing, and now and then by reading notes on the plaiſter, with which the room abounded, and many of them were a little to the diſcredit of the inn. This made me expect none of the beſt treatment at Dalnacardoch. In this reſpect, however, I have the advantage of moſt travellers; for never having been accuſtomed to any dainties, if I get a plate ſet down to me with a large knife on one ſide and a fork on the other, and any thing better than a cog of broſe, I think I am ſerved like a prince; nor do I ever agitate the bell, unleſs to call for a dram or to demand a bill; with the latter I have ſometimes found fault, but never with the entertainment, which here, as well as at all the large inns in the highlands, was very good.

Having finiſhed my ſolitary ſupper, I retired to reſt, revolving in my mind the occurrences of the preceding day, but eſpecially the affair of the little public houſe: this, in ſpite of all my efforts to forget it, was always uppermoſt; and ſuch ſtrong prepoſſeſſions did it raiſe in my mind againſt the highlanders, that I began to think myſelf in danger, and to repent ſomewhat in that dark hour of gloomy ideas that I had left the ſouth alone. I reaſoned thus with myſelf, What profit can I ever expect from this journey? On the contrary, am I not going to throw away much hard-earned money for neither uſe nor end? And where is the pleaſure? Sure it is not only *vanity* but *vexation of ſpirit*. As I am not accountable to any body how far I proceed, would it not be better to return through Ranoch and Breadalbane home again? Impreſſed with theſe ideas, and almoſt reſolved on this plan, I fell aſleep; and no ſooner were mine eyes cloſed, than I began to dream. I know you will laugh, but it is but what you have always done at me and my vagaries ever ſince we became acquainted. I thought I was ſitting in my chamber at Dalnacardoch by a window that looked toward the ſouth, and writing to you of mountains and plains of unſpeakable grandeur and beauty, when you ſuddenly entered behind me. I held you out the letter, telling you that was the way you ſometimes did with me; but without

without making me any anſwer to that purpoſe, you began to upbraid me for my irreſolution, and wondered how I could ſo ſoon relinquiſh an enterpriſe of which I ſeemed ſo fond. I then went over the above arguments with ſome warmth, which you quite diſregarded, and were buſy all the while adjuſting ſomething about your dreſs, which was much more magnificent than ever I had before ſeen it; yea, ſo *brave* were you, that had it not been for your voice and gait I could not have recognized you. No ſooner had I finiſhed than you left the room, telling me peremptorily to proceed, and depend on your promiſe that I never ſhould repent it. I took you at your word, and never more thought of returning, until my horſe took up a halt in the interior of Roſs ſhire, nor have I yet repented. Don't think, my dear ſir, that this is a ſtory; it is juſt as true as a preaching, and I have ſince been induced to look to you as my guardian angel.

I AROSE next morning with the ſun, and enquired for Mr Robertſon, who was gone away to the mountains long before, and could not think of awakening me ſo early. As the inveſtigation of countries ſuch as this was the only errand I had in the Highlands, I ordered breakfaſt to be got ready, and reſolved to follow him. In the meantime I ſauntered about and looked at his cattle.

OBSERVING a little ſtout broad fellow building peats, I went up to him and inquired if he ſtaid at the inn, he ſaid he did ſo at times. I deſired him to accompany me to the top of a little hill which I pointed out; this he did with the greateſt readineſs, told me the names of ſuch places as were in view, and led me to ſee a huge log of wood that had been dug out of a moſs. I then engaged him to accompany me a day's journey to the weſtward, where he ſaid we would ſee the greateſt number of ſheep, and as ſoon as we had got breakfaſt we ſet off. John having a ſmall flaſk of whiſky in his pocket, a piece of cold beef, a kebbuck heel, and ſome thin oat-meal cakes rolled neatly up in a cloth, we dreaded neither thirſt nor hunger, and agreed to turn back when we tired. We paſſed over the Garry, went acroſs ſome black mooriſh hills, the ſoil of which was much better than it appeared to be at a diſtance. Nothing ſingular occurred for a long while; we made appropriate and infallible remarks on the ſheep and ſoil, threw ſtones at plovers, and chaſed the ptarmigan, which fled fluttering and ſqueaking to wile us from her young, until after paſſing a *corry*, as John called it, we came to the top of a bank, from whence we had a fine view of all the upper parts of Loch-Ranoch with the ſurrounding ſcenery. The banks of this loch and the glens around it form the diſtricts of Ranoch, a country that I had always viewed on the map as a remote wilderneſs, it being the north-weſt corner of Perthſhire, and the uttermoſt of all the branches of the Tay: yet, on the contrary, it is a very fine highland diſtrict, populous, and richly adorned with gentlemen's ſeats. At the mouths and in openings of the glens, through which the ſuperfluous waters are carried to the loch, there are ſcenes of inexpreſſible beauty: the ſheep and cattle are excellent, and the ſoil on the ſides of the Errochty and the Gaur ſtrong and graſſy: the fuel is abundant, nor are any of the neceſſaries of life wanting. It is likewiſe a fine ſporting country, either for fiſhing or fowling; they catch trouts in Loch-Ranoch of a prodigious ſize, ſome of them are ſaid to weigh above one ſtone Troy weight. In ſhort, there ſeems to be fewer inconveniencies

niencies peculiar to this than almoſt any other country ſo far removed from commerce and markets. It being ſo well ſheltered all around, eſpecially on the north and eaſt, by ranges of high mountains, and being of itſelf rather flat and low-lying, it enjoys a more mild and temperate climate than any other county of the ſame height in Scotland. The winter ſtorms, I am certainly informed, are never deſtructive, and ſeldom ſevere or of long duration. The ſcenery is a mixture of the beautiful and the ſublime, although leſs of the latter is intermixed than in moſt highland views; yet, as a contraſt to the fine openings and beautiful villas on the weſt and north of the loch, over againſt us the *ſkeleton* of the black foreſt reminded us of what it once had been; above which the mountain of Schehallion roſe to the height of 3587 feet above the level of the ſea. This mountain is famous for the experiments made on it by ſome of the moſt noted philoſophers to aſcertain the powers of attraction and gravity.

We now ſhaped our courſe northward, traverſing a large tract of country, and at length landed on the confines of Loch Erocht, through which we met with little that comes within the compaſs of this letter. We went into the people's houſes with the aſſurance of village cats, whoſe grave deportment I was for the moſt part forced to imitate; for although many of them could talk Engliſh, neither my guide nor they ever put it in practice, unleſs in anſwering an occaſional queſtion, a circumſtance not much in favour of their good breeding. This country muſt have made very rapid advances in civilization; it is not yet 60 years ſince it was noted as a neſt of robbers and free-booters, who laid the whole country under contribution as far as the Aila and the Erne: prior to the year 1746, a regiment of ſoldiers was ſcarcely ſufficient to have brought a thief from Ranoch, but the natives are now as docile and intelligent as any of their neighbours, if not more ſo. Many of the young people deſcending annually into the low country, return with their minds enlightened in rural affairs, and their manners more poliſhed, though perhaps not more innocent than when they left their native glens; it is thus that almoſt every family has become acquainted with the Engliſh language.

About three o'clock afternoon, we reached the top of a high hill on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Loch-Erocht, where we ſat down to contemplate an extenſive ſcene of the moſt ſavage wildneſs that the fancy can conceive; a ſcene which hardly one out of a hundred Scotſmen could even have imagined he ſhould have ſeen in his own country, on the laſt week of July; indeed it looked much more like the laſt of January. I had hitherto been able to count the wreaths of ſnow that were in my view, but as the upper ſtories of Ben-Arlenich came in ſight, one half of its ſurface was yet adorned with the maſſy badges of winter that eternally load its ſhoulders; each gap was crammed brim full of it, "by its own weight made ſtedfaſt and immoveable," and nearly as hard as the rocks which here and there peeped from its ſurface; it was in many places grown grey with age, or rather by being intermixed with the ſoil which had been torn from the bleak brows of the mountain. This is one of the moſt ſtupendous of thoſe huge maſſes of deformity that ſtud the Grampian deſart, and riſes about 4000 feet above the ſea. I inſiſted on pronouncing it Ben-Erocht, as being ſynonimous with the lake and river, but John would in nowiſe hear of it: it riſes in the very crown of the country, and near the point where the

four diſtricts of Athol, Badenoch, Lochaber, and Ranoch meet; I think John ſaid that three of theſe met on its top.

This mountain interrupted our view northward; the others which we ſaw around Loch Laggan were in the ſame ſtate and form. Weſtward, ſaving a deep chaſm or two that led into the valley of Glencoe, the country was one waſte uninhabitable moor, which at that ſeaſon, and then only, was frequented by the ſhepherd and his flocks. The Ochils and the Bens of Breadalbane terminated the view ſouthward; and eaſtward it was loſt and bewildered amongſt the vaſt range of hoary headed Alps, which run in large chains through thoſe traſtleſs foreſts that ſurround the utmoſt limits of the Bruar and ſources of the Dee. Theſe, every time the fatigued eye wanders through them, remind one exactly of the billows of the ocean; ſuch a prodigious extent of country is crouded with them, riſing and ſwelling behind one another, and that which the eye fixeth on always appears the largeſt. The ſoil being entirely waſted away from their weather-beaten tops, and the ſtones having acquired a whitiſh ſcurf, they every one appear beſprinkled with ſilver, or powdered with a "grimin' of a new fa'n ſnaw."

I never in my life partook of a dinner with more heart-felt ſatisfaction than on the bare turf on the ſummit of this hill. John and I converſed freely on ſuch ſubjects as chance produced, and though we had no great flow of wit, we laughed moſt heartily at ſuch as we had. I remember little that paſſed either here or on our way back to Dalnacardoch, which we reached at a late hour, weary and fatigued. We had, for the ſake of the view, placed ourſelves at dinner quite out of reach of any means of allaying our thirſt, ſave what the whiſky flaſk afforded, the frequency of our viſits to which entirely diſarranged the remarks, both ſentimental and philoſophical, of

Your moſt obedient
and affectionate ſervant,
The Etterick Shepherd.

Etterick, June 1st, 1803.

(To be Continued.)

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE FORCE OF CUSTOM.

IT is natural for thoſe who poſſeſs the greateſt talents, to be moſt eager in cultivating them, becauſe deſire is moſt ſtrongly created, and purſuit influenced by the proſpect of ſucceſs. That mind which is ſtrongeſt thinks moſt for itſelf, and truſts leaſt to the opinions of others, which are unſupported by ſolid reaſons; but that mind which finds things inexplicable is ſoon diſcouraged, and obliged to truſt its opinions and rules of conduct, to the direction of others.

It is a natural and univerſal inclination in all men, to love pleaſure, to hate labour, and to ſeek eaſe; and it is not to be wondered at if, the weaker

weaker the mind is, the leſs it exerts itſelf in forming its own opinions, as the labour becomes the greater. Cuſtom has great influence upon every one; but with the feeble-minded, it is the only principle or rule of conduct. We have neither time nor opportunity to analyze the ſoundneſs of every opinion, or the expediency of every kind of conduct, and we muſt take many things upon the word of thoſe who we think have had better opportunities of inveſtigating them.

Men of genius may invent refined ſyſtems of government, but thoſe who execute them, muſt be governed by precedent and cuſtom; men of ſpeculative turns of mind, may form pure ſyſtems of divine worſhip, but their followers ſoon become ignorant of the principles by which they were guided, and are themſelves governed by mere form; and there are laws in the polite world to which every one conforms, becauſe he finds them the criterion of good company, but without examining how, why, or by whom they were invented.

The power of cuſtom cannot by any be entirely avoided, but the leſs we are influenced by it, and the more we think for ourſelves, the more reaſonable, and noble a part we act. There can be no ſpecies of conduct more contemptible, than that of thoſe human inſects, whoſe whole reaſoning, reflection, and views, are completely governed by every breath of public whim, and who are borne through life on the wings of the faſhion of each ſucceeding hour.

Customs which are of moſt importance, either by their utility or danger, demand from the wiſe the ſtricteſt examination, and there is a degree of criminality as well as folly in conforming to thoſe which are hurtful in their tendency to the individual or general intereſt of mankind. Habits are moſt inveterate in the minds of the weak and ignorant, becauſe habits are formed without reaſoning, and are not by it to be conquered; but that is a ſevere law, by which the unthinking part of mankind, merely on account of their majority, are allowed to dictate and impoſe rules of conduct upon others, which are not only contrary to their conviction, but to their moſt valuable intereſts. We know that cuſtoms, like ſchiſms in religion, riſe by perſecution, and how to oppoſe them with ſucceſs it is difficult to determine. They are beyond the juriſdiction of reaſon, and reaſon can lay no hold of them. Although all mankind may be convinced of their abſurdity and pernicious effects, no one has courage to open his mouth firſt to oppoſe them, leaſt the laugh ſhould be raiſed againſt him. The only means perhaps of combating them with ſucceſs, is to endeavour by practice to change cuſtom, that is to oppoſe one cuſtom to another, and if each do his duty, the conduct of the whole will ſoon become perfect; but where is he to be found, who has courage to begin the work of reformation, or patriotiſm to ſubject himſelf to the ridicule of mankind, for the good of ſociety? Brydone ſays, in his travels, that in Palermo it was an indelible ſtain to any perſon who pretended to the character of a Gentleman, to be ſeen making uſe of his legs, and that there was only one perſon in the place who had ſenſe and firmneſs ſufficient to deſpiſe ſo abſurd a cuſtom.

But there is one cuſtom which prevails in the country, that of duelling, which has brought all others into diſgrace, and which looks like a ſatire on revenge. Reſentment is a noble paſſion, the concomitant of a great and independent mind, and of one which revolts at the idea of ſlavery, but when reſentment is applied to triffles, if it was not for the hon-

our of human nature, apparent that it owed its origin to folly, it would be a ſure ſign of the greateſt depravity of heart, and of the moſt diabolical character. A cuſtom which is harmleſs may be tolerated however ridiculous; but that cuſtom which compels men to cut the throats of each other, while at the ſame time they lament the neceſſity of it, calls loudly for ſome remedy. Perhaps the reaſon why it has maintained itſelf ſo long, is becauſe it has ſo near a reſemblance to a virtue, to courage, and becauſe it is a picture which repreſents the brilliant virtue of courage on the one ſide, and the deſpicable vice of cowardice on the other.

When duelling was conſidered as an appeal to the Almighty, and his interpoſition believed in, it was highly rational; but it was at that time never reſorted to, but upon great and ſolemn occaſions. Such opinions are no longer held by mankind, and the continuation of the practice muſt be claſſed with rank prejudice, and when proſtituted to trifles, as the ruins of a once venerable cuſtom. But what moſt ſtrongly marks it with abſurdity is, that like all ridiculous cuſtoms, it counteracts its own ends, for as long as it is continued there will be neceſſity for it, but take it away, and its object will vaniſh. Inſtead of anſwering the purpoſe of repreſſing inſolence, and puniſhing abuſe, it encourages both. Bad manners ought to be their own puniſhment, and to carry diſgrace along with them, but by duelling they are not only encouraged and protected, but ennobled.

The only plea which the advocates for duelling offer in its favour is, that the opinion of the world makes it neceſſary; but is not the united opinion of the world, compoſed of that of individuals? and it is very remarkable, that what each diſavows ſhould be encouraged by all. It would ſeem that the opinion of the world is ripe for a revolution in this reſpect; and that we are only deterred from attempting to baniſh duelling from ſociety by the fear of committing high treaſon againſt faſhion, and of being puniſhed as rebels againſt cuſtom. But however much we may deteſt the idea of duelling, we are ſo dependant upon one another, that intereſt compels us to pay reſpect to the opinions of each other, however abſurd they may be; and as it is a ſpecies of the moſt difficult courage to be able to withſtand the laugh of the world, we muſt patiently wait until cuſtoms decay, by the ſame gradual proceſs of circumſtances by which they have grown up, to a ſize too gigantic to be contended with.

K.

For the Scots Magazine.

REMARKS on the PROGRESS of TASTE in the POLITE ARTS in SCOTLAND.

BY all philoſophic writers who have inveſtigated the nature of the human mind, the great connection that ſubſiſts between art and ſcience has been uniformly acknowledged. The imagination, when cul-

cultivated with the ſame care as the other intellectual faculties, ſupplies the mind with a conſiderable number of our moſt refined enjoyments. "It is not only," ſays Profeſſor Stewart, "to ſcenes of diſtreſs that imagination increaſes our ſenſibility. It gives us a double ſhare in the proſperity of others, and enables us to partake, with a more lively intereſt in every fortunate incident that occurs, either to individuals or to communities. Even from the productions of the earth, and the viciſſitudes of the year, it carries forward our thoughts to the enjoyments they bring to the ſenſitive creation, and by intereſting our benevolent affections in the ſcenes we behold, lends a new charm to the beauties of nature." *

But it muſt ſtrike every attentive obſerver, that this country affords a very uncommon inſtance of ſcience flouriſhing in the moſt ſucceſsful manner, while the polite and liberal arts have by no means kept pace with it, but have fallen very far behind. Why a nation long celebrated for abſtract ſcience, for an enviable excellence in the moſt ſolid departments of literature, ſhould be almoſt inſenſible to the effects of thoſe arts that add to the elegance of poliſhed life, of the influence of taſte on national manners, and on morals;—and why, in a country boaſting ſuch a diverſity of ſcenery, the three ſiſter arts have ſcarcely been able to maintain their places, may be worth our while to enquire.

It cannot ariſe from a want of opulence in the ſtate; if we compare this luxurious metropolis with the city of Antwerp when it contained the brighteſt ornaments of the Flemiſh ſchool, I am perſuaded that Antwerp would give place to Edinburgh in point of opulence, grandeur, wealth, and population. The reſources of the country are ſufficient: the climate is no way hoſtile to the exerciſe of the fineſt talents, and we muſt exclude phyſical cauſes from operating in any degree.

Scotland may be ſaid to poſſeſs the Arcadia of Britain. Yet here

"The ſhepherd's diſtant pipe is heard no more." *

Scotiſh muſic is deſervedly much admired, but there are few perſons among us who are led by their ſtudies to the practice of muſical compoſition. It may be thought, that the beauty and ſimplicity of the ancient Scotiſh air, do not allow of any attempts at imitation from modern compoſers. It is certainly worthy of regret, that this art has long been retrogade in Scotland, except indeed, the mere mechanical part of it.

By thoſe converſant with the nature of mind, it will be confeſſed, that nature has equally made a proviſion in our conſtitution to enable us to enjoy the productions of art with the ſpeculations of ſcience, but it will not be expected that an enquiry ſhould be made here reſpecting the origin of our emotions of beauty and ſublimity. There are perhaps very few who are incapable of receiving pleaſure from reading the following highly deſcriptive lines:

At *ſummer's eve* when *Heaven's aerial bow*
Spans with bright arch the *glittering hills* below;
Why to yon *mountain* turns the muſing eye,
Whoſe *ſun-bright ſummits* mingle with the ſky.
Why do its cliffs of *ſhadowy tint* appear,
More ſweet than all the *landſcape ſmiling* near? †

If this ſcene were painted with

* Phil. of the Hum. Mind.

* W. L. Bowles.
† Pleaſures of Hope.

equal

equal truth with the pencil, it is a queſtion, whether it would meet with an equal number of admirers; yet this, I muſt own, is contrary to an authority for which I have a very high reſpect. "The deſigns of Kent and of Brown evince in their authors a degree of imagination entirely analogous to that of the deſcriptive poet; but when they are once executed, their beauties, excepting thoſe which reſult from aſſociation, meet the eye of every ſpectator. In poetry, the effect is inconſiderable, unleſs upon a mind which poſſeſſes ſome degree of the author's genius; a mind amply furniſhed by its previous habits, with the means of interpreting the language which he employs, and able by its own imagination to co-operate with the efforts of his art." *

THAT there is ſo much indifference ſhewn to the productions of the pencil is lamentable on many accounts. It is impoſſible for artiſts to be conſidered in the reſpectable light they deſerve, while the arts they practice are ſuffered to be overlooked. In the time of Lorenzo di' Medici, Leo X. or Francis I. an artiſt held a rank in ſociety inferior to none; and in England, the late excellent Sir Joſhua Reynolds uniformly aſſociated with the firſt characters of the age in which he flouriſhed.

IT muſt be confeſſed, however, that by many of the moſt celebrated writers of this country, the connection between art and ſcience was clearly underſtood, and the reader may find it pointed out in the writings of Mr Hume, Lord Kames, Dr Blair, Profeſſor Stewart, † and Mr Aliſon, but they have been by no means ſeconded by what may be called a national taſte.

A number of the polite arts which add a luſtre to the countries that have nouriſhed them are ſcarcely known in this. For inſtance, the opera, the oratorio, and the drama, as national productions. Monumental ſculpture and hiſtory painting are ſcarcely noticed, though a hiſtorical painter of eminence reſides among us; and till the grand deſigns of Adam accuſtomed the eye to the elegant proportions of Grecian architecture, the taſte diſplayed in public buildings was by no means chaſte. In Greece, the arts of painting, ſculpture, and architecture were cultivated with the ſame care as ethics, rhetoric, or any other branch of ſcience; and when we look back at the faded ſplendor of that celebrated country, and obſerve, that it was more from the cultivation of arts and ſcience than from the glory of military atchievement, that its evening beams are reflected on poſterity with ſo much luſtre, we ought to lament, that in modern times the reſpect paid to art is by no means ſuch as it deſerves.

IN accounting for this deficiency in what principally diſtinguiſhes a nation in a ſtate of refinement, recourſe has been had to various cauſes. The ſpirit of the Calviniſtic ſyſtem of religion, and eſpecially the rigid diſcipline of Preſbyterianiſm, are, it is ſaid, hoſtile to thoſe arts which have always proſpered moſt among people of gay manners. Though the man of taſte cannot help lamenting the excluſion of all harmonious muſic in the worſhip of the Supreme Being, † yet theſe reaſons are not, I think, ſufficient to ac-

* Phil. of the Hum. Mind, p. 485, 4to.

† Particularly in the ſections of the Phil. of the Human Mind, which contain an analyſis and view of the Imagination.

† Dr Currie, in his Prefatory Eſſay to the Life of Burns, ſays, "the muſic of the Church of Scotland is *radically bad.*"

count

count for a want of taſte in a large body of the people. In Geneva, in Switzerland, and in Holland, the reformed religion is perhaps of a character as auſtere as that which it aſſumes in this country; yet, in all thoſe countries, the arts have ſtill kept equal ground with the ſciences, and in ſome inſtances, have gone beyond them; as in Holland, where the great number of excellent painters during the 17th century maintained in a ſmall country, forms an intereſting fact in the hiſtory of refined ſociety.

When the influence of taſte on manners and morals is acknowledged to exiſt, I think it ought to be more generally cultivated than it hitherto has been; as thoſe who have excelled in the elegant arts have ſhown by their enthuſiaſm, that the cultivation of them enhances powerfully the happineſs of human life, it may be lamented, that the ſources of happineſs are not as much encreaſed at they admit of. †

I am induced to offer theſe remarks from two cauſes. The endeavour to extend to others the pleaſures which I derive myſelf from the ſtudy of the polite arts; and to reſcue from neglect the profeſſors of the elegant arts, and by making their importance known and acknowledged, endeavour to place them in a proper ſphere in the ranks of ſociety. Whatever ſupplies the mind with ſubjects of rational amuſement, and leſſens our inclination to the pleaſures of ſenſe, ought invariably to find encouragement, and obtain a place among refinements which diſtinguiſh a ſtate of civilization from a ſavage life.—"Eſtabliſhments which produce this effect may," ſays Sir Joſhua Reynolds, "be conſidered as inferior ſchools of morality." †

Ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros.

Atticus.

† I would wiſh the reader to peruſe attentively the ingenious but abſtract treatiſes of Mr Harris of Saliſbury, on Art, Muſic, Painting and Poetry, and on Happineſs.

† Lectures before the Royal Academy.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir,

As it muſt be intereſting to every perſon who is deſirous to preſerve memorials of ſuch as have contributed towards the amuſement or inſtruction of their countrymen, it will be, I doubt not, agreeable to your readers, if the well informed writer of the Life of Baron Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, will, through your uſeful miſcellany, favour the public with a Life, or at leaſt with ſuch particulars as he knows of the life, of Doctor Alexander Pennycuick of Newhall.

His Topographical Hiſtory of Tweeddale is reckoned very accurate, and his Poems, although compared with thoſe now produced have little merit, exhibit a curious and entertaining picture of the manners of the Scotiſh gentry, more eſpecially of the county of Peebles, at the period when he lived. They likewiſe afford a ſpecimen of the taſte and attainments of the times in poetical compoſition, and are connected with the literary hiſtory of this country.

It is requeſted the above writer, or ſome other of your learned correſpondents, will favour the public with all they know of this author.

A Constant Reader.

Edinburgh, June 13th, 1803.

ACCOUNT OF THE MAMMOTH.

A short account of the Mammoth, the ſkeleton of which was lately exhibited in London, will, it is hoped, not be unacceptable to our readers.

This ſkeleton belonged to an animal, of which no ſpecies now exiſts in any part of the world which has hitherto been explored. The bones of which this ſkeleton are compoſed, were dug up in a moraſs near the river Hudſon, in the ſtate of New York in America, after a great deal of expenſive and laborious reſearch. Two ſkeletons were formed from the bones which were collected. Models were made from the bones of the one to make up thoſe that were wanting in the other. The ſkeleton of this huge animal, compared with that of the elephant, ſhews that it belonged to an animal totally diſtinct. In moſt of the bones the difference is conſiderable, but greateſt in the bones of the head and neck. The form of the teeth of this animal leaves little room to doubt that it was of the carnivorous kind.

Dimenſions of the Skeleton of the Mammoth.

	feet.	in.
Height over the ſhoulders,	11	0
Ditto over the hips, -	9	0
Length from the end of the tuſks to the end of the tail, following the curve, -	31	0
Ditto in a ſtraight line, -	20	0
Length of the under jaw,	2	10
Weight of the ſame, 63½ lib.		
Length of the thigh bone,	3	7
Ditto of the tibia, or bone of the leg, - -	2	0
Ditto of the large bone of the fore leg, -	2	10
Length of the firſt rib, -	2	0
Longeſt rib without the cartilage, - -	4	7
Length of the tuſks, or horns,	10	7
Weight of the whole ſkeleton about 1000 pounds.		

The bones of other carnivorous animals, whoſe ſpecies are extinct, have alſo been found in America. A plaiſter, caſt from a bone found in a creek which empties into the Ohio, was alſo exhibited in London. It is of prodigious magnitude, and ſeems to be a fragment conſiſting of a large portion of one ſide of the back part of the head, and part of the other, which belonged to an animal of the ox kind. From theſe bones, and others which have been found in different places, it appears that four ſpecies of animals now unknown, have formerly exiſted in America: 1*ſt*, The Mammoth, a carnivorous animal; 2*d*, A granivorous animal, the teeth of which are larger than thoſe of the elephant, and different from them; 3*d*, The great Indian bull; 4*th*, An animal reſembling the ſloth kind, as appears on comparing the bones found in Virginia, with a ſkeleton brought from South America, which is now preſerved in the Muſeum at Madrid.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

ACCOUNT OF THE PEARL FISHERY OF CEYLON.

From Mr Percival's Account of that Island.

THERE is perhaps no ſpectacle which the iſland of Ceylon affords, more ſtriking to an European, than the bay of Condatchy, during the ſeaſon of the pearl fiſhery. This deſert and barren ſpot is at that time converted into a ſcene, which exceeds in novelty and variety, almoſt any thing I ever witneſſed. Several thouſands of people of different colours, countries, caſts, and occupations, continually paſſing and re-paſſing in a buſy crowd: the vaſt numbers of ſmall tents and huts erected on the ſhore; with the bazar or market place before each; the multitude of boats returning in the afternoon from the pearl banks, ſome of them laden with riches; the anxious expecting countenances of the boat-owners, while the boats are approaching the ſhore, and the eagerneſs and avidity with which they run to them when arrived, in hopes of a rich cargo; the vaſt numbers of Jewellers, brokers, merchants, of all colours and all deſcriptions, both natives and foreigners, who are occupied in ſome way or other with the pearls, ſome ſeparating and aſſorting them, others weighing and aſcertaining their number and value, while others are hawking them about, or drilling and boring them for future uſe: all theſe circumſtances tend to impreſs the mind with the value and importance of that object which can of itſelf create this ſcene.

The bay of Condatchy is the moſt central rendezvous for the boats employed in the fiſhery. The banks, where it is carried on, extend ſeveral miles along the coaſt from Manaar ſouthward, off Arippo, Condatchy, and Pomparipo. The principal bank is oppoſite to Condatchy, and lies out at ſea about twenty miles. The firſt ſtep previous to the commencement of the fiſhery, is to have the different oyſter banks ſurveyed, the ſtate of the oyſters aſcertained, and a report made on the ſubject to government. If it has been found that the quantity is ſufficient, and that they are arrived at a proper degree of maturity, the particular banks to be fiſhed that year are put up for ſale to the higheſt bidder, and are uſually purchaſed by a black merchant. This, however, is not always the courſe purſued: Government ſometimes judges it more advantageous to fiſh the banks on its own account, and to diſpoſe of the pearls afterwards to the merchants. When this plan is adopted, boats are hired for the ſeaſon on account of government, from different quarters; the price varies conſiderably, according to circumſtances; but is uſually from five to eight hundred pagodas for each boat. There are however no ſtated prices, and the beſt bargain poſſible is made for each boat ſeparately. The Dutch generally followed this laſt ſyſtem; the banks were fiſhed on government account, and the pearls diſpoſed of in different parts of India, or ſent to Europe. When this plan was purſued, the governor and council of Ceylon claimed a certain per centage on the value of the pearls; or, if the fiſhing of the banks was diſpoſed of by public ſale, they bargained

for a ſtipulated ſum to themſelves, over and above what was paid on account of government. The pretence on which they founded their claims for this perquiſite, was their trouble in ſurveying and valuing the banks.

As neither the ſeaſon, nor the convenience of the perſons attending, would permit the whole of the banks to be fiſhed in one year, they are divided into three or four different portions, which are fiſhed one portion annually in ſucceſſion. The different portions are completely diſtinct, and are ſet up ſeparately to ſale, each in the year in which it is to be fiſhed. By this means a ſufficient interval is given to the oyſters, to attain their proper growth; and as the portion firſt uſed has generally recovered its maturity by the time the laſt portion has been fiſhed, the fiſhery becomes almoſt regularly annual, and may thus be conſidered as yielding a yearly revenue. The oyſters are ſuppoſed to attain their compleateſt ſtate of maturity in ſeven years; for, if left too long, I am told that the pearl gets ſo large and ſo diſagreeable to the fiſh, that it vomits and throws it out of the ſhell.

The fiſhing ſeaſon commences in February, and ends about the beginning of April. The period allowed to the merchant to fiſh the banks is ſix weeks, or two months at the utmoſt: but there are ſeveral interruptions, which prevent the fiſhing days from exceeding more than about thirty. If it happens to be a very bad ſeaſon, and many ſtormy days intervene during the period allotted, the purchaſer of the fiſhery is often allowed a few days more as a favour. One conſiderable interruption proceeds from the number and diverſity of holidays obſerved by the divers of different ſects and nations who are employed. Many of the divers are of a black race, known by the name of Marawas, and inhabiting the oppoſite coaſt of Tutucoreen: theſe people, although of the Malabar caſt, are Roman Catholicks, and leave off work on Sundays to attend prayers at the chapel of Arippo. But if many ſtormy days, or Hindoo and Mohomedan feſtivals (which are never neglected on any account by the natives) occur to interrupt the regular courſe of fiſhing, the farmer is ſometimes deſirous that the Catholick Marawas ſhould make up the loſt time by working on Sundays: but this he cannot compel them to do, without an order from the chief civil officer of government, who is appointed to ſuperintend the fiſhery.

The boats and donies employed in the fiſhery do not belong to Ceylon, but are brought from different ports of the continent; particularly Tutucoreen, Caracal, and Negapatam, on the Coromandel coaſt; and Colang, a ſmall place on the Malabar coaſt, between Cape Comorin and Anjanga. The divers from Colang are accounted the beſt, and are only rivalled by the Lubbahs, who remain on the iſland of Manaar for the purpoſe of being trained in this art. Previous to the commencement of the fiſhery, all the boats rendezvous at Condatchy; and it is here they are numbered and contracted for.

During the ſeaſon, all the boats regularly ſail and return together. A ſignal gun is fired at Arippo, about ten o'clock at night, when the whole fleet ſets ſail with the land breeze. They reach the banks before day-break; and at ſun riſe commence fiſhing. In this they continue buſily occupied till the ſea-breeze, which ariſes about noon, warns them to return to the bay. As ſoon as they appear within ſight, another gun is fired, and the colours hoiſted, to inform the anxious owners of their return. When the boats come to land, their cargoes are immediately taken out, as it is neceſſary to have them completely unloaded before night. Whatever may have been the ſucceſs of their boats, the owners ſeldom wear the looks of diſappointment; for although they may have been unſucceſsful one day, they look with the moſt complete aſſurance of better fortune to the next; as the Brahmins and conjurers, whom they implicitly truſt in defiance of all experience, underſtand too well the liberality of a man in hopes of good fortune, not to promiſe them all they can deſire.

Each of the boats carries twenty men, with a *Tindal* or chief boatman, who acts as pilot. Ten of the men row and aſſiſt the divers in re-aſcending. The other ten are divers; they go down into the ſea by five at a time; when the firſt five come up the other five go down, and by this method of alternately diving, they give each other time

time to recruit themselves for a fresh plunge.

In order to accelerate the descent of the divers, large stones are employed: five of these are brought in each boat for the purpose; they are of a reddish granite, common in this country, and of a pyramidal shape, round at top and bottom, with a hole perforated through the smaller end sufficient to admit a rope. Some of the divers use a stone shaped like a half-moon, which they fasten round the belly when they mean to descend, and thus keep their feet free.

These people are accustomed to dive from their very infancy, and fearlessly descend to the bottom in from four to ten fathom water, in search of the oysters. The diver, when he is about to plunge, seizes the rope, to which one of the stones we have described is attached, with the toes of his right foot, while he takes hold of a bag of network with those of his left; it being customary among all the Indians to use their toes in working or holding as well as their fingers, and such is the power of habit that they can pick up even the smallest thing from the ground with their toes as nimbly as an European could with his fingers. The diver thus prepared, seizes another rope with his right hand, and holding his nostrils shut with the left, plunges into the water, and by the assistance of the stone speedily reaches the bottom. He then hangs the net round his neck, and with much dexterity, and all possible dispatch, collects as many oysters as he can while he is able to remain under water, which is usually about two minutes. He then resumes his former position, makes a signal to those above by pulling the rope in his right hand, and is immediately by this means drawn up and brought into the boat, leaving the stone to be pulled up afterwards by the rope attached to it.

The exertion undergone during this process is so violent, that upon being brought into the boat, the divers discharge water from their mouth, ears, and nostrils, and frequently even blood. But this does not hinder them from going down again in their turn. They will often make from forty to fifty plunges in one day; and at each plunge bring up about a hundred oysters. Some rub their bodies over with oil, and stuff their ears and noses to prevent the water from entering; while others use no precautions whatever. Although the usual time of remaining under water does not much exceed two minutes, yet there are instances known of divers who could remain four and even five minutes, which was the case with a Caffree boy the last year I visited the fishery. The longest instance ever known was that of a diver who came from Anjango in 1797, and who absolutely remained under water full six minutes.

This business of a diver, which appears so extraordinary and full of danger to an European, becomes quite familiar to an Indian, owing to the natural suppleness of his limbs, and his habits from his infancy. His chief terror and risque arise from falling in with the ground-shark while at the bottom. This animal is a common and terrible inhabitant of all the seas in these latitudes, and is a source of perpetual uneasiness to the adventurous Indian. Some of the divers, however, are so skilful as to avoid the shark even when they remain under water for a considerable time. But the terrors of this foe are so continually before their eyes, and the uncertainty of escaping him so great, that these superstitious people seek for safety in supernatural means. Before they begin diving, the priest, or conjurer, is always consulted, and whatever he says to them is received with the most implicit confidence. The preparation which he enjoins them consists of certain ceremonies according to the cast and sect to which they belong, and on the exact performance of these they lay the greatest stress. Their belief in the efficacy of these superstitious rites can never be removed, however different the event may be from the predictions of their deluders. Government therefore wisely gives way to their prejudices, and always keeps in pay some conjurors, to attend the divers and remove their fears. For though these people are so skilful and so much masters of their art, yet they will not on any account descend till the conjurer has performed his ceremonies. His advices are religiously observed, and generally have a tendency to preserve the health of the devotee. The diver is usually enjoined to abstain from eating before he goes to plunge, and to bathe

bathe himself in fresh water immediately after his return from the labours of the day.

The conjurers are known in the Malabar language by the name of *Pillal Karras*, or *binders of sharks*. During the time of the fishery, they stand on the shore from the morning till the boats return in the afternoon, all the while muttering and mumbling prayers, distorting their bodies into various strange attitudes, and performing ceremonies to which no one, not even themselves I believe, can attach any meaning. All this while it is necessary for them to abstain from food or drink, otherwise their prayers would be of no avail. These acts of abstinence, however, they sometimes dispence with, and regale themselves with *toddy*, a species of liquor distilled from the palm-tree, till they are no longer able to stand at their devotions.

Some of the conjurers frequently go in the boats with the divers, who are greatly delighted at the idea of having their protectors along with them; but in my opinion, this fancied protection renders the divers more liable to accidents, as it induces them to venture too much and without proper precautions, in full confidence of the infallible power of their guardians. It must not however be imagined, that these conjurers are altogether the dupes of their own arts, or that they accompany their votaries to the fishery merely from an anxious care of their safety; their principal purpose in going thither is, if possible, to filch a valuable pearl. As this is the case, it is evident that the superintendant of the fishery must look upon their voyages with a jealous eye; such, however, is the devoted attachment of their votaries, that he is obliged to pass it over in silence, or at least to conceal his suspicions of their real intentions. He must also never hint a doubt of their power over the sharks, as this might render the divers scrupulous of committing themselves to the deep, or indeed deter them from fishing at all. The conjurers reap here a rich harvest, for besides being paid by the government, they get money and presents of all sorts from the black merchants and those successful in fishing up the oysters.

The address of these fellows in redeeming their credit, when any untoward accident happens to falsify their predictions, deserves to be noticed. Since the island came into our possession, a diver at the fishery one year lost his leg, upon which the head conjurer was called to account for the disaster. His answer gives the most striking picture of the knowledge and the capacity of the people he had to deal with. He gravely told them, "that an old witch who owed him a grudge, had just come from Colang on the Malabar coast, and effected a counter-conjuration, which for the time rendered his spells fruitless; that this had come to his knowledge too late to prevent the accident which had happened, but that he would now shew his own superiority over his antagonist by enchanting the sharks and binding up their mouths, so that no more accidents should happen during the season." Fortunately for the conjurer the event answered his prediction, and no further damage was sustained from the sharks during the fishery of that year. Whether this was owing to the prayers and charms of the conjurer, I leave my European readers to decide; but certainly it was firmly believed to be the case by the Indian divers, and he was afterwards held by them in the highest esteem and veneration. His merits however in this transaction might be disputed, for there are many seasons in which no such accidents occur at all. The appearance of a single shark is indeed sufficient to spread dismay among the whole body of divers; for as soon as one of them sees a shark he instantly gives the alarm to his companions, who as quickly communicate it to the other boats; a panic speedily seizes the whole, and they often return to the bay without fishing any more for that day. The sharks which create all this alarm sometimes turn out to be nothing more than a sharp stone on which the divers happen to alight. As false alarms excited in this manner prove very injurious to the progress of the fishery, every means is employed to ascertain whether they are well or ill founded; and if the latter be the case, the authors of them are punished. These false alarms occurred more than once in the course of the last two or three seasons.

AN ACCOUNT OF BORNEO.

BY MR JOHN JESSY.

From the Asiatic Researches.

AS I am the firſt ſervant the Company ever had, or even European, which, for a number of years, has viſited this part of the iſland of Borneo, I have preſumed to lay before you every, even the minuteſt particular, which has occured to my knowledge worthy your obſervation, that you may be the better enabled to form a juſt idea of your connexions here, and to judge with preciſion what meaſures may, hereafter, moſt readily effect the objects you have had in view, by an eſtabliſhment in this quarter.

The chief and council of Balambangan, in the beginning of the laſt year, addreſſed a letter to the ſtate of Borneo, informing them of being arrived at Balambangan, and expreſſing their wiſhes to enter into alliance with them. In conſequence of this invitation, an ambaſſador arrived from thence in June; and I had the honour of being appointed to return with him, to open an intercourſe there, and to enter into ſuch engagements as might appear moſt to the Company's advantage.

I arrived here in the month of Auguſt, and found them unanimous in their inclination to cultivate the friendſhip and alliance of the honourable Company; in conſequence thereof, I made it my firſt care to diſcover the motives which principally induced them thereto, that I might be the better enabled ſo to frame my treaty, as to keep them dependent in ſuch particulars as they moſt eſſentially ſtood in need of; which I then found to be, and have ſince been confirmed therein, was protection from their piratical neighbours, the Sooloos and Mindanaos, and others, who were making continual depredations on their coaſt, by taking advantage of their natural timidity. To relieve them, therefore, in this particular, and to induce them the more readily to conſent to my ſubſequent propoſals, I ſtipulated by one of the articles, that (if attacked) the Company ſhould protect them; and having thus gratified them in their principal want, in return I demanded for the Company, agreeable to the tenor of my inſtructions, the excluſive trade of the pepper, as I well knew it was the grand object they wiſhed to attain; and I therefore alſo made it my ſtudy to be thoroughly acquainted with every particular relative thereto. I was informed the quantity that year was 4000 peculs, cultivated ſolely by a colony of Chineſe ſettled here, and ſold to the junks at the rate of 17 2 per pecul, in China cloth called congongs, which, for want of any other ſpecie, are become the ſtandard for regulating the price of all other commercial commodities at this port. Although I was well convinced it could never anſwer the Company's purpoſe to pay ſo high a price for the pepper, eſpecially where the quantity was ſo ſmall, I notwithſtanding in the treaty made a point of ſecuring to them the excluſive trade of that article, to be paid for in merchandize, at ſuch rates as might indemnify them at preſent, in the inconvenience of the high price, to the end that it might divert the channel of the junk trade from this to Balambangan, (their grand inducement for coming here being thus removed,) which, together with my having bound the ſtate to oblige all their dependents to make plantations, whereby the quantity would not only be greatly increaſed, but, from their having no other purchaſers, the Company would be enabled to fix ſuch prices as would give ample encouragement to the planters, and ſoon reimburſe the expences, which were neceſſitated to be borne at the beginning of the undertaking; and the more ſo, as in conſequence of their induſtry, becoming yearly richer, they would find our protection but the more indiſpenſably neceſſary.

Things

Things being fixed on this baſis—the Engliſhman and the Borneyan becoming thus matually neceſſary to each other, I flattered myſelf the event might have produced a ſolid and real commercial advantage, as well to the Nation as to the Company, and the more ſo, as from the great probability of the hill people being ſoon induced alſo to plant, who, by receiving cloth as the price of their induſtry, would naturally encreaſe the conſumption, and render our manufactures with them a neceſſary of life; theſe being by far the moſt numerous, and the aborigines of the iſland: another advantage accruing therefrom is, that having once connected theſe people in intereſt with the Company, and familiarized them to our cuſtoms, the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt would be unable (were they inclined) to obſtruct or moleſt the proſecution of the Company's views. Theſe were the motives which firſt induced me to ſecure to the Company, in the treaty with the Borneyans, the excluſive trade to the pepper, although, at that time, on ſeemingly diſadvantageous terms; how far I may have acted with propriety, remains with the Company to determine.

I now come to ſay ſomething of the characteriſtics of the different ſects of the inhabitants.

The Borneyans who inhabit the ſea-coaſt are Mahommedans, and, as they ſay, are originally an emigration from Jehore, but are ignorant of the chronology; they extended their dominions over theſe coaſts, Palawan, Manila, and other parts of the Philipinas; and even Sooloo, as Mr Dalrymple obſerves, was formerly a part of this empire. From theſe extenſive conqueſts, and the unconnected traditions I have had from them, I am inclined to think they were originally a warlike people; but, as moſt other empires, when arrived at a pitch of grandeur, have generally declined to nearly their original ſtate, from a want of that vigorous and active government which is ſo eſſentially neceſſary in ſupporting all acquiſitions obtained merely by force of arms, ſo appears to be the caſe with that of Borneo; and I am the more convinced of it, from that entire indolence and inactivity I found them immerſed in, on my arrival, being totally degenerated from that courage and enterpriſe which ſeems to have marked the character of their roving anceſtors, and deprived of their influence, in all their former dominions ſituated to the northward of Borneo.

From what I have been led to ſay relative to this ſtate, it may be ſeen they are enervated and unwarlike; added to which, they ſeem to be envious of the private property of each other to a great degree; but, on the other hand, I have found them fair in their dealings; cool and deliberate in their reſentments, even where the objects is in their power; candid in their intentions; ſtrangers to what we call the world, although not deficient in the innate faculty of the underſtanding, as they ſeem to have in great perfection ſuch mechanical arts as are met with in theſe countries, particularly in the foundery of braſs cannon, wherein they excel all the Aſiatics I have ſeen on this ſide, or have heard of on the other.

That they are conſtant in their attachments, I think I may ſay, from their behaviour ſubſequent to the unhappy capture of Balambangan; for although threatened by the Sooloos, in caſe they ſhould ſupply us, and that at a time when many of their boats were trading in the verge of Sooloo diſtricts, they ſet them at defiance, and generouſly afforded ſuch aſſiſtance as lay in their power.

With reſpect to the Idaan, or Mooroots, as they are called here, I cannot give any account of their diſpoſition; but, from what I have heard from the Borneyans, they are abandoned idolaters: one of their tenets, ſo ſtrangely inhuman, I cannot paſs unnoticed, which is, that their future intereſt depends upon the number of their fellow-creatures that they may have killed in any engagement, or common diſputes, and count their degrees of happineſs hereafter to depend on the number of human ſkulls in their poſſeſſion; from which, and the wild diſorderly life they lead, unreſtrained by any bond of civil ſociety, we ought not to be ſurpriſed if they are of a cruel and vindictive diſpoſition. They are, as yet, near to a ſtate of nature, but have a great ſhare of innate cunning; of which I had a ſtriking inſtance in the following circumſtance:

Two

Two of their principal chiefs, induced from curiofity, came one day to the factory; they plainly told me they came to fee a white man, and fhould judge of my treatment of them then, what inducement they might have to cultivate an intercourfe with me; pleafed with the profpect, however faint, of having thus met with an inftrument through which I might encompafs, in time, what I have ever efteemed my capital object, I endeavoured to ingratiate myfelf by giving them fmall preſents of different aſſortments of goods, and expreſſed a deſire to ſee them again: One only of them ſhortly afterwards returned, with ſome proviſions, which I learnt he had firſt been endeavouring, to ſell to the junks, and even then demanded of me ſuch an exorbitant price as I could not think of complying with.

They are repreſented, however, as induſtrious in cultivating their paddy plantations, and in following ſuch other employments as are known amongſt them; but having no purchaſer for their commodity but the Borneyans, who treat them very indifferently, the intercourſe, of conſequence, is not carried to any extent.

Their arms are long knives and ſoompittans, a tube of wood, about ſix feet long, through which they blow ſmall arrows, poiſoned at one end, having at the other a ſmall bit of cork wood, juſt big enough to fill up the hollow of the tube, the leaſt touch of which where blood is produced, is certain death, unleſs immediately counteracted by the medicine they make uſe of.

Their dreſs, at preſent, is nothing more than a girdle, or long ſlip of ſtuff, made of the bark of a certain tree, which turns between the thighs to cover their nudities, one end of which hangs down before, the other behind.

The civil government of Borneo is veſted with a ſultaun and a ſuperior council, which conſiſt of thoſe pangarans who hold the great offices of the ſtate; ſuch as a bandahara, in whoſe hands is lodged the whole executive power; degadong, or director of the ſultaun's houſehold; the tomangong, or commander in chief, on their occaſional war; the pa mancha, or mediator in diſputes; and the ſhabander: to aſſiſt theſe are three oran kayos, de gadong, ivattan, and ſhabandar. There are many others who hold the title of pangarans, but who are called to council only on particular matters.

I cannot better convey an idea of this form of government, than to ſay it bears a ſtrong reſemblance to our ancient feudal ſyſtem; for although there is more reſpect paid to the regal power here than any other Malay country I have been in, (for this obvious reaſon, that the ſultaun has entirely the power of appointing the great officers of ſtate, and of courſe can always influence the public councils,) yet, however, each pangaran has the entire ſway over his particular dependants, whoſe cauſe they never fail to eſpouſe, even where he may ſtand in oppoſition to the ſovereign authority.

They have no particular laws againſt treaſon, murder is capitally puniſhed, except in the caſe where the maſter kills the ſlave; polygamy prevails, as in all other Mahommedan countries, but they ſeldom intermarry with foreigners: the original law in caſes of adultery required the parties to be inſtantly ſtrangled; but for want of it being properly enforced, and the difficulty there would be found in puniſhing ſuch as have a number of adherents, people in power often paſs with impunity, whilſt, toward the middle or inferior rank of people, it is extended with the utmoſt rigour. Theft, according to the degree of the crime, is puniſhed with death, or the loſs of the right hand. I found in the courſe of my tranſactions with them, they have as yet no inſtitutions of a commercial nature, which may be attributed to the want of communications with other nations, the Chineſe excepted, who make preſents to the head men in lieu of duties. Thoſe of that nation ſettled here, reap without moleſtation the fruits of their induſtry; but the caſual traders ſuffer many loſſes from there being no law which obliges the debtor to diſcharge his debt, and the neceſſity they are under of complying with every unreaſonable requeſt of thoſe of any conſideration in the place.

Having thus communicated what I know of the characteriſtics and policy of the Borneyans, it will not be improper to obſerve, that from the plenty and goodneſs of the timber found here,

here, the Chineſe have been induced to adopt the ſcheme of building junks, and have found it by experience turn out to advantage, although neceſſitated to bring the workmen and many of the materials from China. One of the burthen of 7000 peculs (580 tons) was built this year, on the following plan: two nouquedahs of junks, and the captain of the Chineſe reſiding here, entered into a contract, whereby the latter, on the one part, agreed to provide the timber, and the former ſtipulated to bring the artificers and iron work from Amoy. The keel was laid in the beginning of March, and ſhe was launched the 28th of May: the entire coſt and out-fit amounting, as I have been informed by the contracting parties, to no more than 8,500 Spaniſh dollars; which, when allowing for the profits on their congongs, is not more than 4,250 Spaniſh dollars.

From hence it may be inferred, that ſhould it ever be the Company's intention to eſtabliſh, in theſe parts, a marine wherein ſmall craft might be wanted, they could be built on eaſy and advantageous terms; as I have found, on inquiry of the nouquedads, there would be no difficulty in procuring artificers from China, by the junks, on very moderate encouragement.

The river of Borneo is navigable, far above the town, for ſhips of a very conſiderable burthen; and the only difficulty lies at the mouth of it, where the channel is very narrow, for about a quarter of a mile in length, through which there is not above ſeventeen feet at high water; however, the bottom is ſoft mud, and the place ſo completly land-locked, there never can be any ſurf, and conſequently a ſhip taking the ground can be attended with no bad conſequences.

My non-acquaintance with marine matters diſenables me from judging, with preciſion, as to the expediency of making docks here; but from the temporary ones made by the Chineſe, wherein they build their junks, and out of which they are floated, I ſhould imagine they might be made with conveniency for veſſels of 400 tons; and I am rather encouraged in this opinion, from the banks of the river being a tough clay, and therefore a good foundation, in which it has the preference above Laboan, the ſhores there being only a quick-ſand. The water here flows from eight to nine feet in ſpring tides.

Chimerical are the expectations of finding in theſe countries, any people ſo diſintereſted as not to be ready to take an advantage which chance may throw in their way, where reſolutions are not more biaſſed by dread than attachment; and how unreaſonable it is to expect any ſucceſs in theſe parts, unleſs where there is a force ſufficient to awe, as well as to protect? for although the chief and council here ſeem to think the Borneyans have infringed their agreement, by not giving us the whole of the pepper, yet neither have we, on our parts, been able to fulfil that of affording the protection, which they have experienced by the loſs of their boats, ſeized by our mutual enemy the Sooloos, to the amount of 20,000 Spaniſh dollars: this will occaſion ſurprize, as there were not only ſeveral veſſels on the Balambangan eſtabliſhment, but likewiſe two ſmall cruiſers ſent from Bombay, properly adapted to that purpoſe: of theſe, one was upſet, being ordered out in tempeſtous weather, to cruiſe for the ſhip Louiſa, then expected; the other ſent with the ſame veſſel to keep ahead of her all the way to China, and which loſt her paſſage in returning, being obliged to bear away for Malacca, from whence ſhe is this month arrived. The public ſervice, therefore, expected to accrue from them has been rendered totally abortive, by being made ſubſervient to private convenience; and the protection due to the Company's allies having been thus withdrawn, the Borneyans cannot, with juſtice, be accuſed of want of faith, in not ſcrupulouſly fulfilling the engagements on their part.

AN ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

BY DR THUMBERG.

From the same.

IN the multiplicity of the articles of food, Japan may, perhaps, be ſaid to ſurpaſs moſt other countries hitherto known to us. The Japaneſe not only make uſe of ſuch things for food and aliment, which are in themſelves wholeſome and nutritive, but take in almoſt the whole of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, not excepting the moſt poiſonous, which, by their mode of dreſſing and preparing them, may be rendered harmleſs, and even uſeful. The meat that is ſerved up in every diſh, is cut in ſmall pieces, thoroughly boiled and ſtewed, and mixed with agreeable ſauces. By this means all the viands are extremely well dreſſed; and the maſter of the houſe is not harraſſed at his table with the trouble of cutting up great pieces, or of diſtributing the proviſions round to the gueſts. At meal-time every one ſeats himſelf upon the ſoft floor-mats; facing each gueſt is placed a ſmall ſquare table, that ſerves for the purpoſe of holding the different diſhes, which already in the kitchen have been portioned out to each perſon, and are ſerved up in the neateſt veſſels, either of porcelain or or japanned wood. Theſe cups are tolerably large baſons, and always furniſhed with a lid. The firſt courſe conſiſts generally of fiſh, with fiſh ſoup; the ſoup they drink out of the cup, but eat the ſolid part, which is chopped into ſmall pieces, with two lackered pegs, which they hold ſo dexterous between the fingers of the right hand, that they can with the greateſt nicety take up the ſmalleſt grain of rice with them; and theſe pegs ſerve them for the purpoſe both of fork and ſpoon. As ſoon as one courſe is finiſhed it is taken away, and another ſerved up in its room. The laſt courſe is brought to table in a cup of blue porcelain, and this likewiſe is furniſhed with a lid. The victuals are carried in by a ſervant, who kneels down as he places them upon the table, and takes them away after dinner. When ſeveral perſons eat in company together, they all ſalute each other with a low bow, before they begin to eat. The ladies do not eat with the men, but by themſelves; between each diſh, they drink a warm ſucki, or rice-beer, which is poured out of a tea kettle into ſhallow tea-ſaucers, made of lackered wood; and during this they ſometimes eat a quarter of an egg, boiled hard, and very frequently they drink at the ſame time to ſomebody's health. In general they eat three times a day, about eight o'clock in the morning, two o'clock at noon, and eight in the evening. There are ſome that obſerve no regular time for their meals, but eat whenever they are hungry; for which reaſon the victuals are obliged to be kept in readineſs the whole day. Rice, which is here exceedingly white and well taſted, ſupplies, with the Japaneſe, the place of bread; they eat it boiled with every kind of proviſions. Miſo ſoup, boiled with fiſh and onions, is eaten frequently by the common people three times a-day, or at each of their cuſtomary meals. Miſos are not unlike lentils, and are ſmall beans gathered from the dolichos ſoja. Fiſh is likewiſe a very common diſh with the Japaneſe, both boiled and fried in oil. Fowls, of which they have a great variety, both wild and tame, are eaten in great abundance; and the fleſh of whales, though coarſe, is in ſeveral places, at leaſt among the poorer ſort, a very common food; it has a red and diſagreeable look, and was often expoſed for ſale in the ſtreets of Nagaſaki, when I paſſed by in order to go on board a ſhip.

In preparing their victuals, they make uſe of expreſſed oils of ſeveral different ſorts. Theſe oils are made chiefly from the ſeeds of *Seſamum*, of *Tſubaki*, (the *Camellia japonica*,) *Kiri*, (the *Bignonia tomentoſa*), *Abraſin*, (*Dryandra cradata*), *Awedarach*, and ſeveral others;

others; ſometimes from the *Rhus ſuccedanea*, *Taxus baccata*, and *Ginko*. In their victuals they make a very plentiful uſe of muſhrooms, and the fruit of the *Solanum melongena*, as well as the roots of the *Solanum eſculentum*, (batatas), carrots, and ſeveral kinds of bulbous roots, and of beans. For the deſert they have kakie figs, cheſnuts, water nuts, and pears, which are poſſibly often exported hence to Batavia; beſides lemons, Seville and China oranges, ſhaddocks, grapes, &c. Among their valuable fiſhes is what they call the tay (by the Dutch called *ſteenbraſem*,) which is frequently ſold at a very high price, and purchaſed for holidays and feſtival occaſions. The *perca ſexlineata* (*Ara*) ranks among their fineſt fiſh; and their *Clupea Thriſſa* is ſo fat, that it is equal to the beſt herrings that are caught in Europe. Salmon is only found near the Fakonie mountains, and is neither ſo large nor ſo well taſted as thoſe of Europe; of oyſters, and other ſhell fiſh, ſeveral different ſorts are eaten, but always boiled or ſtewed; as likewiſe ſhrimps and crabs.

Tea and ſacki beer conſtitute the ſole liquors of the Japaneſe, which fall infinitely ſhort in number of thoſe which the thirſty Europeans can exhibit. Wines and diſtilled liquors they never make uſe of, and can hardly be perſuaded to taſte them, when offered them by the Dutch.

Coffee is ſcarcely known, even by the taſte, to a few of the interpreters; and brandy is not with them one of the neceſſaries of life. They have hitherto never ſuffered themſelves to be corrupted by the Europeans that have viſited them: rather than adopt any practice from others, which might be actually both uſeful and convenient, they have choſen to retain their ancient primitive mode of life, in its original purity; into which they would not even inſenſibly introduce any uſage or cuſtom, that in the courſe of time might become uſeleſs to them, or detrimental.

Sacki is the name of a kind of beer, which the Japaneſe prepare from rice; it is tolerably clear, and not a little reſembles wine, but has a very ſingular taſte, which cannot be reckoned extremely pleaſant. This liquor, when it is freſh, is more inclined to a white colour; but after it has lain in ſmall wooden caſks, it becomes very brown.

This drink is vended in every tavern, in the ſame manner as wine is ſold in all cellars in Europe; and it conſtitutes their cheer at entertainments, and looſer hours, and is likewiſe uſed as wine by the more wealthy at their very meals.

It is never drank cold by the Japaneſe, but is warmed in a common tea-kettle, from whence it is poured into flat tea cups, made of lackered wood; and in this manner it is drank quite warm, which in a very ſhort time heats and inebriates them; but the whole intoxication vaniſhes in a few minutes, and is generally ſucceeded by a diſagreeable head-ach. To Batavia, ſacki is exported as an article of commerce; but it is alſo drank there out of wine glaſſes before meals, to provoke an appetite, on which occaſions the white ſacki is generally preferred, which is leſs diſguſting to the taſte.

Tea is drank throughout the whole country, for the purpoſe of quenching thirſt; for which reaſon they keep in every houſe, and more eſpecially in every inn, a kettle upon the fire all day long, with boiling water and ground tea; from this the brown decoction is poured out for immediate uſe, and another kettle, filled with cold water, affords them the means of diluting and cooling it. In the houſes of people of diſtinction, viſitors are always preſented with green tea, with which the Dutch are entertained, whenever they wait upon any of the privy councillors, or other perſons in in office. This tea is freſh gathered, and ground to powder; boiling water being firſt poured into a can, they put in the tea in its pulveriſed ſtate, and ſtir it round with a ſtick, in the ſame manner as is uſually done with chocolate, and then pour it out into tea-cups; it muſt be drank immediately, otherwiſe the green powder ſettles at the bottom. No perſon of diſtinction undertakes a journey of any length, without carrying with him a lackered cheſt, which is borne by a man ſervant, and in which water is kept boiling all the way; ground tea, tea cups,

and

and every other neceſſary appendage, are ready prepared and at hand.

The tea-ſhrub grows wild in every part of the country: but I met with it moſt frequently growing on the very borders and margins of cultivated lands, or upon ſuch mountains or downs as did not very well anſwer the trouble of cultivation. This plant grows from the ſeed, in the courſe of ſix or ſeven years, to the height of a man; but already in the third year of its growth, it yields ſome produce of its leaves. Thoſe who are ſomewhat accuſtomed to this kind of harveſt, can gather, in the ſpace of one day, ten or twelve pounds weight of them. The older the leaves are, and the later in the year the gathering is made, the greater abundance, it is true, they yield; but then the tea is ſo much the worſe, as the ſmaller leaves, and thoſe which have but juſt ſhot forth, furniſh the fineſt and moſt valuable. The tea therefore is gathered annually at three different ſeaſons: the firſt harveſt commences (at the end of Songvats,) the beginning of March, or the end of February, at which ſeaſon the leaves begin to puſh forth, poſſeſs a viſcous quality, and are gathered ſolely for the uſe of the emperor, or for people of rank and opulence; whence it takes the name of imperial tea. A month after this the ſecond harveſt takes place, when the leaves are full grown, but are ſtill thin, tender, and well flavoured. Again, in a month, the principal harveſt commences, when the greateſt quantity is gathered; the leaves having all puſhed forth completely, and become very thick and ſtout.—Young ſhrubs always yield better tea than old ones, and ſome places produce it in greater perfection, and more delicious than others.

The tea leaves are afterwards, for the ſake of drying them, ſpread upon thin plates of iron, which are made hot. During this operation they muſt be continually ſtirred with both hands, as long as ever the fingers can ſupport the heat. They are next rolled to and fro upon mats, till they grow perfectly cool; and in caſe they are not ſufficiently dry, they are roaſted and rolled over again, once, or as many times as may be requiſite.

Smoaking tobacco was in former times not cuſtomary in this country, but it is probable that the Portugueze were the firſt who introduced this practice. The Japaneſe have no other name for tobacco than *tobacco*, which is ſmoaked indiſcriminately by both ſexes. The tobacco uſed for this purpoſe is planted in the country, and is the common *nicotiana tabacum*. They cut their tobacco into very fine ſhreds, almoſt as fine as human hair: the pipes which they uſe are very ſhort, ſeldom more than ſix inches in length, and are made of lackered bamboo, with a copper mouth-piece and bowl: this latter is ſo ſmall that it does not contain above a third part, or one half of a thimbleful of tobacco, which is twiſted up and crammed in with their fingers. Theſe pipes are ſoon ſmoaked out, in a very few whiffs only, upon which the aſhes are beaten out, and the pipe is filled again, which practice they repeat ſeveral times. The ſmoke is puffed out each time both through the noſtrils and the mouth. Perſons of diſtinction have always the following apparatus for ſmoaking: an oblong box, eighteen inches long, a foot broad, and three fingers high, lackered of a brown or black colour, is placed before each perſon; in this box are laid pipes and tobacco, and three cups are placed, which are uſed in ſmoaking: one of theſe round cups, which is generally made of thick and ſtout porcelain, or lackered wood, is lined with braſs on the inſide, and is filled with aſhes, in which a live coal is placed, for the purpoſe of lighting the pipe; the ſecond ſerves to receive the aſhes of the tobacco after the pipe is ſmoaked out, when this latter is ſtruck with force againſt the edge; and ſometimes it is ſpit upon, in order to quench the ſparks: the third ſupplies the place of a ſpitting pot, at the time of ſmoaking. At viſits, this apparatus is the firſt thing that is placed before the gueſts. One of theſe boxes is ſometimes furniſhed with a lid, which is tied faſt with a ribband, and is carried by a ſervant whenever they go to ſuch places where they do not expect to have tobacco preſented to them. The poorer claſs generally carry both their pipe and their tobacco with them, when they go out: the pipe is put into a caſe, and worn on

the right ſide in the girdle at the back of their loins; the tobacco pouch is hardly of the breadth of a hand, and ſomewhat ſhorter, furniſhed with a flap at the top, which is faſtened together with a little ivory hook; this pouch is likewiſe ſlung to the girdle by means of a ſilken cord, and a bead of cornelian, or a piece of agate; it is made for the moſt part of a particular kind of ſilk, with interwoven flowers of ſilver and gold.

Although gravity forms the general character of the Japaneſe nation, this ſerious diſpoſition, however, does not prevent them from having their pleaſures, their ſports, and feſtivities. Theſe are of two kinds, occaſional or periodical, and conſtitute part of their worſhip: the latter in many reſpects may be compared to our plays. Their chief feſtivals are the Feaſt of Lanthorns, and what is called the *Matſuri*. The Lanthorn Feſtival, or Feaſt of Lamps, is celebrated towards the end of Auguſt, and is called by the natives Bong. It laſts three days, but the ſecond afternoon, with the following night, are kept with the greateſt feſtivity. It was originally inſtituted in memory and honour of the dead, who, they believe, return annually to their kindred and friends on the firſt afternoon of theſe games; every one viſiting his former houſe and family, where they remain till the ſecond night, when they are to be ſent away again. By way of welcoming them on their arrival, they plant ſtakes of bamboo near all the tombs, upon which they hang a great number of lanthorns with lights, and thoſe ſo cloſe to each other, that the whole mountain appears illuminated: theſe lanthorns are kept alight till nine or ten o'clock at night. On the ſecond evening, when the ſpirits of the deſunct are, according to their tradition, to be ſent away again, they fabricate a ſmall veſſel of ſtraw, with lights and lanthorns in it, which they carry at midnight in proceſſion, with vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and loud cries, to the ſea ſhore, where it is launched into the water, and left to the winds and waves, till it either catches fire and is conſumed, or is ſwallowed up by the waves. Both of theſe illuminations, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand fires, exhibit to the eye an uncommonly grand and beautiful ſpectacle.

The feaſt of *Matſuri* is celebrated upon ſome certain feſtival days, and in honour of ſome particular god. Thus for inſtance, in the town of Nagaſaki, where I was preſent at one of theſe feſtivals, it is celebrated in memory of *Suwa*, the tutelar deity of the town. It is celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth month, which is the day of this idol's nativity, with games, public dances, and dramatic repreſentations: the feſtival commences on the ſeventh day, when the temples are frequented, ſermons are preached, prayers are offered up, and public ſpectacles are exhibited; but the ninth day excels all in pomp and expenſive magnificence, which they vary every time in ſuch a manner, that the entertainments of the preſent year bear no reſemblance to thoſe of the laſt; neither are the ſame arrangements made. The expences are defrayed by the inhabitants of the town, in ſuch manner that certain ſtreets exhibit and pay the expences of certain pieces and parts of the entertainment. I, together with the reſt of the Dutch, had an invitation ſent me to be a ſpectator of this feſtival, in 1776, which was celebrated in a large open ſpot in the town of Nagaſaki. A capacious houſe, reſembling a large booth, raiſed upon poſts, and provided with a roof and benches, was erected on one ſide for the convenience of the ſpectators. Theſe conſiſted not only of the magiſtrates and eccleſiaſtics, but likewiſe of foreigners; and a guard was placed to keep off the crowd. Firſt of all appeared the prieſts, carrying the image of the idol *Suwa*, and took their places, habited in black and white. A company of ten or twelve perſons played upon inſtruments of muſic, and ſang the exploits of their gods and heroes; in the mean time that a party of virgins dancing, diſplayed the moſt enchanting elegance in their geſtures and deportment. The muſic conſiſted in a mere rattling noiſe, which might perhaps ſound more grateful in the idol's than in human ears. A large paraſol was next introduced, inſcribed with the name of the ſtreet, and emblazoned with its coat of arms, followed by a band of muſicians in maſks, with drums, flutes, bells, and vocal muſic.

muſic. Theſe were ſucceeded by the device itſelf, which was different for every ſtreet; then followed a band of actors; and, laſtly, the inhabitants of the ſtreet, in ſolemn proceſſion, with an innumerable and promiſcuous crowd at their heels. This progreſſive march laſted nearly a whole hour, after which they marched back again in the ſame order, and a ſecond proceſſion ſucceeded in its place; this was followed by a third, and ſo on during the whole forenoon. The inhabitants of each ſtreet vied with each other in magnificence and invention, with reſpect to the celebration of this feſtival, and in diſplaying, for the moſt part, ſuch things as were characteriſtic of the various produce of the mines, mountains, foreſts, navigation, manufactures, and the like, of the province from which the ſtreet derived its name, and whence it had its inhabitants.

Plays I had an opportunity of ſeeing acted ſeveral times, both in Nagaſaki, and during my journey to the imperial court at Oſaka. The ſpectators ſit in houſes of different dimenſions, upon benches; facing them, upon an elevated but ſmall and narrow place, ſtands the theatre itſelf, upon which ſeldom more than one or two actors perform at a time. Theſe are always dreſſed in a very ſingular manner, according as their own taſte and fancy ſuggeſt; inſomuch, that a ſtranger would be apt to believe that they exhibited themſelves not to entertain, but to frighten the audience. Their geſtures, as well as their dreſs, are ſtrangely uncouth and extravagant, and conſiſt in artificial contortions of the body, which it muſt have coſt them much trouble to learn and perform. In general they repreſent ſome heroic exploit or love ſtory of their idols and heroes, which are frequently compoſed in verſe, and are ſometimes compoſed in muſic. A curtain may, it is true, be let fall between the actors and the ſpectators, and ſome neceſſary pieces be brought forward upon the theatre; but in other reſpects, theſe ſmall theatres have no machinery nor decorations, which can entitle them to be put in compariſon with thoſe of Europe. I did not obſerve that public ſpectacles contributed any more in this country than in other places, to reform the manners of the people; as the deſign of them appears to be the ſame here as in other parts of the world, and as they tend rather to amuſe the idle frivolity of mankind with jugglers tricks than to amend the heart; rather to fill the pockets of the actors, than to be any real benefit to the ſpectators.

When the Japaneſe wiſh at any time to entertain the Dutch, either in the town of Nagaſaki, or more particularly during their journey to the imperial court, they generally provide a band of female dancers, for the amuſement of their gueſts. Theſe are generally young damſels, very ſuperbly dreſſed, whom they fetch from the inns; ſometimes young boys are likewiſe mixed among them. Such a dance requires always a number of perſons, who turn and twine, and put themſelves into a variety of artificial poſtures, in order to repreſent an amorous or heroic deed, without either ſpeaking or ſinging; their ſteps are however regulated by the muſic, which plays to them. The girls are in particular provided with a number of very fine and light night gowns, made of ſilk, which they ſlip off one after the other, during the dance, from the upper part of their body, ſo as frequently to have them, to the number of a dozen together, ſuſpended from the girdle which encircles their loins. Their dances therefore correſpond, in ſome meaſure, with our country-dances, although, upon the whole, they widely differ even from theſe.

Their weddings and funerals may likewiſe claim a place among their feſtivals, although they do not celebrate them with the ſame pomp as do the Europeans, and other nations.

Marriages are ſolemnized upon a pleaſant eminence without the towns, in preſence of the relations and the prieſts, when the following ceremonies are obſerved. The bridegroom and the bride advance together to an altar erected for that purpoſe, each holding a torch in their hand; whilſt the prieſt is employed in reading a certain form of prayer, the bride, who occupies the right hand place, firſt lights her torch from a burning lamp, and then holds it out to the bridegroom, who lights his torch from hers; upon which the gueſts wiſh the new married couple joy.

In this country the men are not allowed

lowed a plurality of wives, as in China, but each man is confined to one, who has liberty to go out and ſhew herſelf in company, and is not ſhut up in a recluſe and ſeparate apartment, as is the cuſtom with their neighbours. Inſtances of divorce ſometimes occur among them, but theſe caſes are not very common. The more daughters a man has, and the handſomer they are, the richer he eſteems himſelf, it being here the eſtabliſhed cuſtom for ſuitors to make preſents to their father-in-law, before they obtain his daughter.

Fornication is very prevalent in this country; notwithſtanding which chaſtity is frequently held in ſuch high veneration, both with married and ſingle, that when they have been injured in this point, they ſometimes lay violent hands upon themſelves. In this country likewiſe the diſhonourable practice of keeping miſtreſſes obtains with ſome, but the children they bring into the world cannot inherit, and the miſtreſſes are conſidered as ſervants in the houſe. The Japaneſe either burn their dead to aſhes, or elſe bury them in the earth. The former method, as I was informed, was in ancient times much more cuſtomary than it is at preſent, though it is ſtill practiſed with perſons of diſtinction. This ceremony is not always performed upon a funeral pile in the open air, but takes place at times in a ſmall houſe of ſtone, calculated for that purpoſe, and furniſhed with a chimney.

The aſhes are carried away in a coſtly veſſel, and preſerved for ſome time in the houſe at home, after which they are buried in the earth. Both men and women follow the corpſe in norimons, together with the widow and children of the deceaſed, and a numerous train of prieſts, who ſing all the time. After one of the prieſts has ſung the eulogy of the deceaſed, he waves thrice over the corpſe a burning torch, and then throws it away; upon this it is picked up by the children or other relations, and the pile ſet on fire with it. Thoſe who are interred without being firſt burned, are incloſed in a wooden cheſt, after the cuſtomary manner, and let down into the grave. The children are very much attached to their parents even after their death. During the interment, and after the ſame, fragrant ſpices are caſt into the grave, and the fineſt flowers are planted upon their tombs. The ſurvivors continue to viſit the manſions of the dead for ſeveral years, and not unfrequently, during their whole lives, repeating their viſits at firſt every day, then every week, after that once a month, and at laſt once a year, excluſive of the Lanthorn feſtival, which is celebrated every year in honour of the defunct.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Magiſtracy of Orleans have reſolved to erect a monument in honour of the celebrated Joan of Arc. It is to conſiſt of a bronze ſtatue, upon a ſquare pedeſtal of white marble. On each ſide of the pedeſtal there will be a bronze bas-relief, repreſenting an intereſting moment of her life: (1) the receiving a ſword from the hands of the King at Chignon;—(2) the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans;—(3) the anointing of the King at Rheims; and (4) her death.

Profeſſor Danzel, of Hamburg, lately read, at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a memoir on an apparatus invented by him for the directing of air balloons. Garnerin, the celebrated aeronaut, who was then in Berlin, is ſaid to have greatly admired this invention.

A Statiſtical Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Paris; the object of whoſe attention will be the collection and examination of ſtatiſtical data relative to France and other countries. The reſults of their labours will be communicated to the public in the Newſpapers or

or Journals, or in ſeparate Diſſertations. Mentelle, the geographer, has been elected preſident; Deſgenettes, vice preſident; and Ballois, editor of the *Annales de Statiſtique*, perpetual ſecretary.

A Latin tranſlation will ſhortly be publiſhed in Italy, of the Important Papers and Memoirs of Antonio De Leone and Gama, who lately died at Mexico, where he was attached to the office of Secretary of State. He poſſeſſed the moſt ample collection that ever exiſted of ancient Mexican monuments of every kind. He was diſtinguiſhed by his intimate knowledge of the calendar, the chronology; the numiſmatics, guomonics of that civilized people, which has been erroneouſly conſidered as plunged in groſs ignorance, but which, on the contrary, without any intercourſe with the Old World, had made conſiderable progreſs in arithmetic, aſtronomy, and other ſciences.

Cavaliere Landolina, of Syracuſe, has re-diſcovered the art of making paper of the Papyrus, which grows abundantly in Sicily.

The queſtion concerning the authenticity of Oſſian's Poems is now, it is hoped, in a train of being finally decided. There is in the preſs a copy of the Celtic original, together with a Latin tranſlation, in which the Celtic word is given in a Latin word *verbatim* as nearly as poſſible.

Profeſſor White's valuable Diſſertation will ſhortly appear in an Engliſh dreſs, by the Rev. R. Warner. The accompaniment of foot notes, hiſtorical, geographical, &c. and illuſtrative of the numerous alluſions to Oriental and Jewiſh manners, cuſtoms, principles, and opinions, will render the publication ſtill more uſeful. A ſecond volume of Sermons, from the ſame gentleman, we learn, is in the preſs.

A work which will be intereſting in a very high degree to the lovers of claſſical literature and antiquities, is now in a ſtate of preparation for the preſs. It is the reſult of a tour lately made by William Gell, Eſq. in many parts of the Levant, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, &c. &c. This gentleman having ſpent a conſiderable time at Athens, proceeded to Conſtantinople, viſited the Troad with Homer in his hand, and filled his port-folio with the moſt accurate and moſt numerous views and plans that have hitherto been taken of that celebrated ſpot. The publication of theſe valuable drawings will probably, as we are informed, decide the controverſy reſpecting Troy, againſt Mr Bryant and the few who have adopted his ſentiments.

Mr Aſtle's excellent work on the Origin of writing is in the preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed; as alſo, the firſt volume of the Archæologia, which the Antiquarian Society have ordered to be republiſhed, in order to ſupply many of their members who are without it.

Mr J. Byerley announces for publication, in the courſe of the next winter, a Topographical Delineation of the Seven United Provinces, interſperſed with Anecdotes and Obſervations, Hiſtorical and Deſcriptive; comprizing a Tour through the Provinces, made in the Spring and Summer of 1802, embelliſhed with Engravings.

A new edition of Dr Watkins's Biographical Dictionary will immediately be put to preſs, and the author is deſirous to avail himſelf of the communications of literary perſons, who may have noticed errors or omiſſions in his firſt edition. The additions, particularly in foreign articles of modern date, will be exceedingly numerous. It is alſo intended, that the type of the new edition ſhould be ſmaller, and the volume more than one hundred pages thicker.

Mr Pratt's cloſing volume of the "Gleanings" may be expected in the courſe of the next month.

On the 23d of December laſt, Mr C. Walker, author of an Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, &c. &c. was unanimouſly elected an honorary member of the Dublin Society.

A great improvement in the conſtruction of lamps and reflectors has lately been made by Mr Nicholas Paul, of Geneva, who in conjunction with Mr Smethurſt, an eminent lamp-contractor, made a public experiment laſt week, by illuminating the upper part of new Bond-ſtreet. Fifteen of the new lamps, with reflectors, were ſubſtituted in place of more than double that number of common ones; the effect of which was, that the ſtreet was enlightened with at leaſt twice the uſual quantity of light. This effect is produced, not by the combuſtion of an extra quantity of oil, but by the ſcientific conſtruction

ſtruction of the apparatus; the lamp being for the firſt time formed upon the principles of the beſt air-furnace, whereby the whole of the combuſtible material employed is converted into light and heat, without ſmoke; and this light is diſtributed, by means of the reflectors, to thoſe ſituations where it is required, in ſuch a manner, that the ſtrongeſt and brighteſt light is thrown to the greateſt diſtance, whilſt the milder is diſtributed nearer at hand, and ſome of the weakeſt is directed underneath the lamp itſelf, by this means equally enlightening the whole ſpace required.

Specimens have juſt been publiſhed of an entirely new art, denominated Polyautography, conſiſting of impreſſions taken from original drawings made purpoſely for the work. The drawing which is printed by means of this art, is made on a ſtone, with a pen and a liquid reſembling Indian ink, or with a compoſition not unlike French or Italian chalk; and by a ſimple chemical proceſs this ſingle drawing is rendered capable of yielding an indefinite number of impreſſions, without the interference of the graver, or any other inſtrument whatever. Thus a drawing may be multiplied without loſing, even in the ſmalleſt degree, that ſpirit of freedom, and thoſe nicer characteriſtic touches, which conſtitute the great merit of an original deſign, and which have ever diſtinguiſhed it from a copy. The inventor is a Mr Aloys Senefelder, a German, and the patentee in this country is Mr P. Andre, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

We underſtand that a French tranſlation of Mr Walker's Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Iriſh Bards is preparing for the preſs in Paris.

Dr Buttaz, a Ruſſian phyſician, lately in London, has been commiſſioned by the Emperor of Ruſſia to travel through that empire for the purpoſe of extending the vaccine innoculation.

The age of ſuperſtition is not paſſed away!—A Count de Robaſſome, reſiding in London, has circulated propoſals for a ſubſcription for gold rings, containing an exact imitation of a famous Labrador ſtone, "which", he ſays, "bears the precious reſemblance of Louis XVI. The ſtriking reſemblance is perfectly manifeſt; it has a wide ſcar on the neck, with the impreſſion of a drop of blood, as if nature had taken pains to characterize the manner in which the life of the beſt of kings was terminated. The head of this unfortunate monarch, of the brighteſt azure, is ornamented with a crown of the colour of the garnet, bordered by the hues of the rainbow, and decorated with a ſmall ſilver plume, the whole on a moſt brilliantly-ſhaded green and gold ground, which art would attempt in vain to imitate. If there be a treaſure above all value, it is ſurely this; for the terreſtrial globe might be ſearched to its inmoſt receſſes without finding another production wherein nature has combined ſo much ſplendour with preciſion to delineate ſo precious an object. This ſtone has been announced to be diſpoſed of by lottery at Frankfort on the Main for ten thouſand louis d'ors: the drawing is to take place at Hamburgh in the courſe of the month of September next." ! ! !

The Peterſburg academy of arts has obtained an annual grant from the emperor of 140,000 rubles, inſtead of 60,000, which was formerly allowed.

Mr Degrenier has lately publiſhed at Boſton a general theory of the winds and currents, in which is a refutation of the vagaries of St Pierre, which abſurdly ſuppoſe that the melting of the ice under the pole is the cauſe of tides and currents; and a confirmation of what that ingenious author aſſerts with regard to the motion of the earth in the ecliptic, which he attributes to the alternate melting of the ice under the poles.

Dr Benzenberg has lately made from the tower of St Michael's church at Hamburgh, a great variety of experiments and obſervations relative to aſtronomy and phyſics, thirty-one of which relate to the rotation of the earth, twenty to the reſiſtance which the air makes to falling water, and four hundred and forty to the reſiſtance which is made by the air to falling balls of lead an inch and a half in diameter. Theſe experiments were made at different heights, from 10 to 340 feet Paris meaſure. The greateſt care was taken to obſerve with accuracy the times of falling, and the elevation was one hundred feet greater than that at Bologna, where Riccioli made his experiments two hundred years ago, and eighty-five feet greater than that of St Paul's,

Paul's, where experiments were made the beginning of laſt century, by Sir I. Newton.

There appeared at Peterſburgh, in the year 1801, a Collection of Hiſtorical Notices on the Monguls, volume II. in German, by Counſellor Pallas. It contains a ſketch of the different religious opinions of thoſe hordes, the ſtate of the hierarchy and of the clergy of Thibet, the deſcription of the religious and civil orders, and of the ceremonies in uſe at interments; including likewiſe, a notice on the literature of the inhabitants of the vaſt countries that are the object of this work.

SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

DR John Hill, Profeſſor of Humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, has been for ſome time engaged in a work on Latin Synonyms, which is expected ſhortly to appear.

Dr Herdman is preparing for the preſs a popular work, in a ſeries of Diſcourſes on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their diſeaſes. This work will conſiſt of four diſcourſes. 1. Of the management of infants during the periods of nurſing and weaning. 2. Of the cauſes, ſymptoms, nature, and cure of infant diſeaſes. 3. Of the contagious diſeaſes of infants. 4. Of the management of the mental faculties and paſſions.

A new edition of the Syſtem of Chemiſtry by Dr Thomas Thomſon, is now in the preſs.

The fourth number of the Edinburgh Review, or Critical Journal, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed about the end of July.

Solitude Sweetened, or Miſcellaneous Meditations by the late Mr James Meikle of Carnwath, is in the preſs.

A volume of ſermons by the Rev. Mr Hutcheſon, late miniſter of the Relief congregation at Paiſley, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

POETRY.

ODE

for

HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

BRITAIN, alas! has woo'd in vain,
Reluctant Peace, thy placid charms;
Compell'd, ſhe treads once more th' enſanguin'd plain,
Where Fame, where Freedom call aloud for arms.
Yet be awhile the battle's ſound
In notes of feſtive triumph drown'd:
Whether the fiends of Diſcord fly
Portentous through the fiery ſky,
Or bound in Fate's coercive chain,
Howl 'mid th' infernal ſeats in vain,
On this auſpicious day the Muſe,
Jocund, with grateful voice, her wonted theme purſues.

Amid the boaſt of tyrant pride,
The pomp of ſtate, the arm'd array,
Can all the ſhouts of ſlavery hide
That ſlaves unwilling homage pay?

No force can ſhield Ambition's head
From noon-tide care, from midnight dread,
When the ſtill monitor within
Searches th' abode of blood and ſin:
While he who rules with virtuous ſway,
Whom Freemen glory to obey,
Sees every breaſt the bulwark of a throne,
His people's ſureſt guard, its ſacred rights their own.

Then let the Muſe, with duteous hand,
Strike the bold lyre's reſponſive ſtrings,
While every tongue through Albion's land
Joins in the hymn of praiſe ſhe ſings;
And Labour, from the furrow'd plain,
And Commerce, from the billowy main,
With voice ſymphonious bid ariſe
That pureſt incenſe to the ſkies,
Above the proudeſt wreath of Fame
Which ever grac'd the victor's name,
A nation's votive breath, by truth conſign'd
To bleſs a patriot king—the friend of human kind!

VERSES

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS FRENCH,

A LADY OF ELEGANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND A GREAT PROFICIENT IN BOTANY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

From Darwin's Botanic Garden.

NYMPHS! whoſe fair eyes with vivid luſtres glow
For human weal, and melt at human woe;
Late as you floated on your ſilver ſhells,
Sorrowing and ſlow, by Derwent's winding dells;
Where by tall groves his foamy flood he ſteers,
Through ponderous arches, o'er impetuous wears,
By Derby's ſhadowy towers reflective ſweeps,
And gothic grandeur chills his dusky deeps;
You pearled with pity's drops his velvet ſides,
Sigh'd in his gales, and murmur'd in his tides,
Waved o'er his fringed brink a deeper gloom,
And bowed his alders o'er Milcena's tomb.
Oft with ſweet voice ſhe led her infant train,
Printing with graceful ſtep his ſpangled plain,
Explored his twinkling ſwarms, that ſwim or fly,
And mark'd his flowrets with botanic eye.
"Sweet bud of ſpring! how frail thy tranſient bloom,
"Fine film," ſhe cried, "of nature's faireſt loom!
"Soon beauty fades upon its damask throne!"
Unconſcious of the worm that mined her own!
Pale are thoſe lips where ſoft careſſes hung,
Wan the warm cheek, and mute the tender tongue,
Cold reſts that feeling heart on Derwent's ſhore,
And thoſe love-lighted eye-balls roll no more!
Here her ſad conſort, ſtealing through the gloom
Of murmuring cloyſters, gazes on her tomb,
Hangs in mute anguiſh o'er the ſcutcheon'd hearſe,
Or graves with trembling ſtyle the votive verſe.
"Sexton! oh lay beneath this ſacred ſhrine,
When time's cold hand ſhall cloſe my aching eyes,
Oh gently lay this wearied earth of mine,
Where wrapp'd in night my lov'd Milcena lies.
"So ſhall with purer joy my ſpirit move,
When the laſt trumpet thrills the caves of death,
Catch the firſt whiſpers of my waking love,
And drink with holy kiſs her kindling breath.
"The ſpotleſs fair with bluſh ethereal warm,
Shall hail with ſweeter ſmile returning day,
Riſe from her marble bed a brighter form,
And wing on buoyant ſtep her airy way;
"Shall bend approved, where beckoning ghoſts invite,
On clouds of ſilver her adoring knee,
Approach with ſeraphim the throne of light,
And beauty plead with angel tongue for me."

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG

for

THE EARL OF DALKEITH'S BIRTH-DAY.

Tune—*Merry Plowman.*

LET wine gae round and muſic play:
This is the *twenty-fourth o' May*;
And on that bonny blytheſome day
Our young gudeman was born, laddie.
The Eſk ſhall dance, and Borthwick ſing;
The Etterick's bonny banks ſhall ring;
The Yarrow muſe ſhall ſtreek her wing,
This day 'cauſe he was born, laddie.
Born, laddie! born, laddie!
Jika e'en an' morn, laddie,
We will bleſs the happy day
Whan Charlie he was born, laddie.

May health and happineſs attend
The man for truth and honour kend,
And may he never want a friend

To cheer him when forlorn, laddie.
To him and his we're a' in debt,
And lang hae been, and will be yet;
But may he thrive till we forget
The day whan he was born, laddie,
Born, laddie! born, laddie! &c.

Whan dwallin' at his rural ſeat,
Whar yon twa bonny waters meet,
We'll lay our bonnets at his feet,
And tell him he was born, laddie;
If pride ſhall e'er his boſom ſwell,
And kindneſs frae his heart repel,
I'will mind him he maun die himſel',
As ſure as he was born, laddie.
Born, laddie! born, laddie! &c.

A SHEPHERD.

Ettrick, 1803.

TO LAURA.

CAN the harmonized tints which the rainbow adorn
The complexion of Laura outvie,
Or the dew-drop, enrich'd by the bluſhes of morn,
The luſtre that melts in her eye?

Can the golden light ſhed when the ſun's dying gleams
The cup of the tulip illume,
Excel the ſoft radiance that o'er her face beams,
When a roſy ſmile heightens its bloom?

Ah no! all that nature or art can combine
Is ſurpaſs'd by the blaze of her charms;
And far above others that mortal will ſhine
That enfolds this proud prize in his arms.

I envy not canopied monarchs their throne,
Their ſceptre and glittering train;
But I envy the man that calls Laura his own,
Tho' a cottage be all his domain.

LINES

On a Lady's receiving a Contuſion on one of her Eyes, from a fall in Dancing.

SAYS Chance to Beauty's Queen, in ſpite,
"I ſaw your favourite t'other night,
"And as ſhe tripp'd me by,
"She fell beneath my magic wand,
("Which mortals ne'er ſhall underſtand)
"And dimm'd one conquering eye."

"And is this all your ſpite can do,
"But one *black eye?*—I gave her *two*,"
The goddeſs cried, "but O!
"Not all the pearls the ſea can boaſt,
"Nor diamonds on Golconda's coaſt,
"With equal luſtre glow.

"Yet tho' they blaze ſo heavenly bright,
"As might transform to day the night,
"They ſpeak ſuch truths ſublime,
"As muſt each envious art defy,
"And like their ſiſters of the ſky
"Reign over Chance and Time."

MELANCHOLY.

GO—you may call it madneſs, folly,
You ſhall not chaſe my gloom away,
There's ſuch a charm in melancholy,
I would not, if I could, be gay.

Oh! if you knew the penſive pleaſure
That fills my boſom when I ſigh,
You would not rob me of a treaſure
Monarchs are too poor to buy.

TRANSLATION FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

I ſtood in the way of my fair,
Yet ſhe purpoſely turn'd her aſide;
I knelt with a woe-begone air,
Yet I gain'd not a look from her pride.

With tears I beheld her depart,
Yet ſhe left me to ſtifle my pain;
For, before they ſhall melt her hard heart;
Yon marble ſhall yield to the rain.

How ſhall I requite her for this?
For I bleſs, when to curſe I'm inclin'd;
O God! then ſhower every bliſs
On my love, though ſhe's paſſing unkind.

I lament me the whole of the night,
And the moon ſeems awake to my pain,
While ſhe who alone can requite,
Seems alone to be deaf to my ſtrain.

At laſt I long'd only to die,
Could I die like a lamp by her breath:
Yet ſhe would not vouchſafe me a ſigh,
To extinguiſh my longing with death.

They tell me I've parted with ſenſe,
Thus to woo ſuch an obdurate fair,
But with thouſands I ſhare the pretence,
And I'm proud of the heavieſt ſhare.

Yet I'm truer than thouſands beſide;
For was treaſon e'er Hafiz's vice?
For his tongue of the truſts you confide,
Shall not blab, though his life were the price.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Continued from p. 340.

State of the Nation.

April 7. Lord Hobart moved, that the Houſe do, at its riſing, adjourn to Tueſday ſe'ennight.

The Earl of Carliſle ſaid, he did not riſe to make any oppoſition to the motion of adjournment, but merely to call their Lordſhips attention to the preſent ſituation in which the country was placed. Upon a ſubject of ſuch importance as that, which involved the whole conduct of the Executive Government, he felt the extreme difficulty of the courſe he ought to purſue. On the one hand, he might incur the cenſure of impeding and embarraſſing the operations of his Majeſty's Miniſters, if he ſhould call upon them for an explanation of any meaſure to which the public might look up with doubt and anxiety; and, on the other hand, he thought it would be highly culpable in him to become a party to that taciturnity, that had for a conſiderable time prevailed in that Houſe. Public feeling and public ſuſpenſe were at this time raiſed to an extraordinary pitch. Better than a month had now elapſed ſince his Majeſty's meſſage was delivered to that Houſe. People were as yet ignorant of the cauſe of it. We only knew that the country was threatened with an invaſion; that ſeamen were every where impreſſed and that warlike preparations were carrying on with uncommon activity. But why, or for what, we were likely to go to war, was a queſtion on which Parliament was left in total darkneſs. It was known that negociations were at this time carrying on; but it muſt hereafter become a ſubject of inquiry, whether they were conducted with ſufficient ability. It was not his wiſh at this time to interrupt the proceedings of Government; but the time would ſhortly come, when a long catalogue of events muſt be brought before the conſideration of Parliament; and when Miniſters ſhould be called on to give an account of what they had done. The whole conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters muſt then undergo a thorough inveſtigation.

Lord Hobart ſaid, he had to return his thanks to the Noble Earl, for the candour with which he had avowed his intention of moving for an inveſtigation into the conduct of Miniſters; and for giving ſo long a notice of ſuch a motion.—He could aſſure the Noble Earl, that his Majeſty's Miniſters, ſo far from wiſhing to evade or ſhrink from inquiry, wiſhed moſt earneſtly that the whole of their conduct, from the beginning, might undergo a thorough inveſtigation:—And they would moſt readily aſſiſt in any diſcuſſion that might promote that object, whenever ſuch ſhould be entered into.

The Houſe then adjourned to Tueſday the 19th of the month.

19. The Houſe met this day purſuant to their adjournment.

The bills upon the table, were forwarded in their reſpective ſtages: Among which was the American Loyaliſts Commiſſioners bill, read a ſecond time, and the Four Million Exchequer Loan: and Sir James Saumarez's Annuity bill, read a third time, and paſſed.

25. The royal aſſent was given this day, by commiſſion, to the Iriſh poſtage, Newfoundland Judicature, and ſeveral other bills, amongſt which was that for repairing the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, by Greenlaw.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from page 348.

April 25. Mr M'Dowall obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majeſty

Majeſty to grant a patent for erecting a new Theatre at Glaſgow.

Mr Fleming brought in a bill for repairing the high roads and bridges in the county of Stirling, which was read a firſt time.

Lord Euſton preſented a petition from James Trotter, now in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, committed for having refuſed or neglected to attend the Dunfermline Committee, expreſſing his contrition for the omiſſion he was guilty of in conſequence of his ignorance, and the inconvenience he felt of going at ſo great a diſtance, when his wife was on a ſick-bed. His Lordſhip, moved, that the petitioner ſhould be brought to the bar on Monday, to be diſmiſſed.

Mr Tierney deſcanted on the enormity and the injury to juſtice, when witneſſes were allowed to abſent themſelves, which, he conſidered as worſe than prevarication. He therefore propoſed an amendment, that Mr Trotter ſhould be brought up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Glenbervie, and I. H. Brown, alſo thought that he ſhould be heard in his defence, before the Houſe paſs ſo ſevere a ſentence on him.

After ſome converſation it was propoſed to aſſent to the motion of the noble Lord, on condition that the words "to be diſcharged," be left out.

The Attorney General, to avoid the poſſibility of infringing precedents, ſuggeſted, whether it would not be better to adjourn the preſent debate to a ſubſequent day.

The Speaker quoted the caſe ſomewhat in point of Spencer and Becket, who ſurrendered themſelves, after which, they were firſt ordered to the bar, and afterwards they were ſent to Newgate.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, Mr Trotter confeſſed his offence in his petition, but that it would be right to hear what circumſtances he had to allege in his defence.

It was at length agreed, that Mr Trotter ſhould be brought to the bar on Monday morning.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the further ſum of four millions be raiſed by loans on Exchequer bills, for the purpoſe of paying the bills now outſtanding, which was agreed to.

After diſpoſing of ſome trifling buſineſs, the Houſe adjourned to Monday.

April 4. Sir David Carnegie brought up the report of the Committee on the bill for building a bridge over the river Tay, which was agreed to.

Mr Burdon ſaid, he held in his hand a petition from certain perſons holding lands in the county of Edinburgh, againſt the Edinburgh road bill. They had already been heard againſt certain clauſes of the bill before the Committee, but unſucceſsfully, and they now came by way of appeal from the Committee to be heard on the ſame matters before the Houſe.

Mr William Dundas remarked, that the Counſel for the petitioners againſt this road bill had been patiently heard by the Committee, making long ſpeeches for four days, and not finding their ground maintainable, now turned round, and wiſhed to be heard before the Houſe.

The motion for bringing up the petition was then negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Tierney ſubmitted two reſolutions to the conſideration of the Houſe, relative to James Trotter:

1ſt, That James Trotter, by wilfully diſobeying the order of the Speaker, and the ſummons of the chairman of the Dunfermline Committee, to attend and give evidence before that Committee, had been guilty of a groſs breach of the privileges of the Houſe.

—2d, That James Trotter, for ſuch his offence, be forthwith committed to Newgate.

5. Mr Addington brought up a report of a ſurvey of part of the Highlands of Scotland. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Which reſolutions after ſome debate, were carried *nem con.*

Mr Addington ſtated, that the report was made by a perſon who had undertaken the ſurvey in the ſummers of 1801-2. at the deſire of the Lords of the Treaſury. The matter which it contained would be found of very ſingular importance. He ſuggeſted various plans of local improvement highly neceſſary in that remote quarter of the iſland, and particularly point-

ed

ed out the expediency of certain roads opening the communication with Fort William, and other parts of that diſtrict. This report would, he was well aſſured, be received by the Houſe as a freſh proof of his Majeſty's beneficence to his ſubjects, which was not confined to any particular part of the country or deſcription of his ſubjects. He concluded by moving that the report be printed.—Ordered.

6. The bill for enabling the Duke of Athol to build a bridge at Dunkeld over the river Tay, was read a third time and paſſed.

The Glaſgow new theatre bill was read a ſecond time and ordered to be committed.

7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Houſe do, on its riſing, adjourn to Tueſday ſe'ennight.

Mr Patten begged leave to give notice, that if no material change ſhould take place in our political ſituation during the receſs, he ſhould, at a very early day afterwards, bring forward a queſtion of inquiry into the ſtate of the nation.

The queſtion was then put and carried.—Adjourned.

10. The bill for providing for the widows and orphans of writers to the ſignet in Scotland, was read a firſt and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Glaſgow Theatre bill was read a third time and paſſed, and Mr M'Dowal ordered to carry it to the Lords.

The bill for repairing roads leading to the upper town of Glaſgow, and advancing a communication to the Forth and Clyde, was read a third time and paſſed.

Edinburgh Road Bill.

25. The Hon. Mr Dundas moved the order of the day, for taking into further conſideration the report of the Committee on the Edinburgh road bill.

General Maitland obſerved, that ſeveral expenſive improvements might really be neceſſary upon the high roads in the county of Edinburgh; but he was of opinion that ſuch improvements were purchaſed at too dear a rate, when purchaſed by injuſtice and partiality. It was to the manner that ſuch improvements were to be carried into effect, that he objected. The whole expence were now entirely and excluſively to be paid by a few induſtrious men, he meant the farmers of the county of Edinburgh, by taking off an exemption which hitherto exiſted upon carts carrying manure through that county, an exemption which had exiſted upwards of fifty years. He thought that in common juſtice, if the truſtees meant to improve the roads, they ought to take ſome other method to raiſe the money; and ſuch a one as would not bear ſo hard on the farmers. He did not mean to ſay, that that ſet of men ought not to bear any ſhare of the expence of repairing the roads; but that the whole of the money about to be raiſed for theſe purpoſes, ought by no means to be taken out of the pockets of the poor, inſtead of the rich. It was not ſo much for the benefit of the farmer as the richer orders; for new roads were to be opened into the New Town of Edinburgh, but no improved communications were propoſed for facilitating the farmers going to market.—He dwelt particularly on the hardſhip which the Berwickſhire farmers would ſuffer from this meaſure. He wiſhed the burden to be borne by all who enjoyed the benefit of the road. He moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted, and propoſed that the clauſe taking away the exemptions ſhould be improved; and he had no heſitation in thinking, that if that point be rectified, the farmers ſhould be rated in proportion to the tax on carriages uſed by gentlemen for the mere purpoſes of luxury.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland inſiſted that the farmers of the county reaped the benefit of thoſe roads as well as any other members of the community, and that they ought to contribute towards thoſe general improvements. He knew of no reaſon why they had enjoyed ſuch exemptions for no leſs a period than fifty years. Theſe gentlemen have too long and moſt unjuſtly enjoyed thoſe advantages, while the roads were maintained at the expence of other individuals; and now, when it is propoſed to bring back the regulation to a juſt principle, they moſt unjuſtly oppoſe it, as if they had no means of repaying themſelves. The farmers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh

burgh enjoy great advantages from the dung of the city, and ought to pay. As to the farmers of Berwickſhire, he contended they had no right to interfere with the regulations of another county.

Mr Dickinſon, Mr Hurſt, and Sir William Milner, ſpoke in favour of the farmers.

The Hon. Mr Dundas and Sir W. Pulteney, ſpoke at conſiderable length in favour of the bill.

The Houſe divided—For the re-commitment 65—Againſt it, 64.

ABSRACT OF THE PAPERS

PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, *May* 18. 1803.

THE principal ſubject of the firſt ſix numbers is the conſent of Ruſſia, Great Britain, and France, to refer the election of a Grand Maſter of Malta for this time to the Pope.

No. 7. A letter from Mr Merry to Lord Hawkeſbury, ſtating that, previous to the coming over of the French Ambaſſador, it was the wiſh of that Government to have ſome unpleaſant circumſtances done away. Theſe were the prohibiting of the French Princes and others of the emigrants to wear openly the inſignia of their orders, and withdrawing the ſupport and countenance of the Britiſh Government from the *ci-devant* French Biſhops, and other perſons (among whom Georges is particularly mentioned), who were diſaffected to the French Government; as otherwiſe the French Ambaſſador muſt have frequent cauſes for chagrin.

No. 8. Anſwer to this letter from Lord Hawkeſbury ſtating it to be the conduct reſolved upon by our Government, not to countenance, nor to permit the perſons alluded to, to do any thing prejudicial to the French Government: But that while they conduct themſelves peaceably, it would be inconſiſtent with the dignity of the Britiſh nation, or the common laws of hoſpitality, to refuſe them protection.

No. 9. An account from Mr Merry of his communicating the former number to M. Talleyrand.

No. 10. A note from M. Otto to Lord Hawkeſbury, complaining of a particular number of Peltier; and alſo the Courier de Londres, Cobbett, and other writers, who were guilty of circulating invectives againſt the French Government.

No. 11. An anſwer from Lord Hawkeſbury to this note, expreſſing the diſapprobation of the Britiſh Government at the number of Peltier alluded to, and informing M. Otto, that orders had been given to the Attorney General to proſecute him for it.

No. XIII.—*Note.*

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic having ſubmitted to his Government the letter which his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury, Miniſter and principal Secretary of State to his Britannic Majeſty, did him the honour of writing under the date of the 27th July, is directed to offer the following obſervations:

If the Britiſh Government tolerates cenſures upon the acts of its Adminiſtration and the perſonal abuſe of the moſt reſpectable men, it does not ſuffer even the ſlighteſt attempt againſt the public tranquillity, the fundamental laws of the empire, and the ſupreme authority which ariſe from them. Every nation is, moreover, at liberty to ſacrifice any advantage whatever in its

its interior, in order to obtain another to which it attaches a higher value; but the Government which does not repreſs the licentiouſneſs of the preſs when it may be injurious to the honour or the intereſts of Foreign Powers, would afford an opportunity for libelliſts to endanger the public tranquillity, or at leaſt the good underſtanding that forms the baſis of it, and whenever ſuch ſerious injuries are contained in a regular and ſyſtematic manner, doubts muſt ariſe as to its own diſpoſitions.

The particular laws and conſtitution of Great Britain are ſubordinate to the general principles of the law of nations, which ſuperſede the laws of each individual ſtate. If it be a right in England to allow the moſt extenſive liberty to the preſs, it is a public right of poliſhed nations and the bounden duty of Governments to prevent, repreſs, and puniſh, every attack which might, by thoſe means, be made againſt the rights, the intereſts, and the honour, of foreign powers.

This general maxim of the law of nations has never been miſtaken without paving the way for the greateſt diviſions, and has even furniſhed in England a plauſible pretext to thoſe who have written volumes to prove the neceſſity of laſt war againſt France. Are theſe men now deſirous of preſenting to the Conſular Government a weapon which they have wielded with ſo much addreſs! And can they flatter themſelves that the authority which has ſigned the peace has not power to maintain it?

By the firſt article of the treaty of Amiens, the two powers agree to afford no protection, either directly or indirectly, to thoſe who ſhould cauſe prejudice to any of them.

But the greateſt of injuries doubtleſs is that which tends to debaſe a foreign Government, or to excite within its territory civil and religious commotions; and the moſt decided of all protections is that which places under the ſafe guard of the laws, men, who ſeek not only to diſturb the political tranquillity of Europe, but even to diſſolve the firſt bonds of ſociety.

The underſigned Miniſter muſt moreover obſerve, that this is not a queſtion reſpecting paragraphs, which, through the inadvertence of an editor, might have been accidentally inſerted in a public print; but it is a queſtion of a deep and continued ſyſtem of defamation, directed not only againſt the Chief of the French Republic, againſt the whole nation, repreſented by theſe libellers in the moſt odious and degrading terms. It has even been remarked that many of thoſe prints contain an appeal to the French people, againſt the government and fundamental laws of their country.

If theſe obſervations apply to the Engliſh writers, who, for theſe three months paſt, have deluged the public with the moſt perfidious and unbecoming publications, they are ſtill more applicable to a claſs of foreign calumniators, who appear to avail themſelves of the aſylum offered them in England only for the purpoſe of the better gratifying their hatred againſt France, and undermining the foundations of peace.

It is not merely by inſulting and ſeditious writings, evidently publiſhed with a view to circulation in France, but by other incendiary papers diſtributed through the maritime departments, in order to excite the evil-diſpoſed or weak inhabitants to reſiſt the execution of the *Concordat*, that theſe implacable enemies of France continue to exerciſe hoſtilities, and to provoke the juſt indignation of the French Government and people. Not a doubt exiſts of theſe writings having been compoſed and circulated by Georges, and by the former Biſhops of France. Theſe men can no longer be conſidered but as rebels againſt both political and religious authority; and after their reiterated attempts to diſturb the good underſtanding between the two Governments, their reſidence in England militates openly againſt the ſpirit and letter of the treaty of peace.

The meetings likewiſe which have taken place in the iſland of Jerſey, and the odious plots which are there framed, in ſpite of the repreſentations which the under-ſigned miniſter has already taken care to make on this ſubject, alſo demand immediate meaſures to be taken by a Government, the neighbour and friend of France.

Other perſons (attached by recollections never to be effaced, and by regrets

grets too long fostered, to an order of things which no longer exists in France) find themselves daily implicated by the plots of those who pretend to serve them. A sense of their own reputation will without doubt lead them to avoid a focus of intrigues, with which they ought not to have the least connection.

Peace happily re-established, the natural desire of the two Governments to render it solid and lasting, and the general interests of humanity, require that all these causes of dissatisfaction should be done away, and that his Majesty's Ministry should, by frank and energetic measures, manifest their disapprobation of all the attempts made to produce new divisions.

The undersigned has, in consequence received special orders to solicit,

1st, That his Majesty's Government will adopt the most effectual measures to put a stop to the unbecoming and seditious publications, with which the newspapers and other writings printed in England, are filled.

2d, That the individuals mentioned in the undersigned Minister's letter of the 23d July last, shall be sent out of the island of Jersey.

3d, That the former Bishops of Arras and St Pol de Leon, and those who, like them, under the pretext of religion, seek to raise disturbances in the interior of France, shall likewise be sent away.

4th, That Georges and his adherents shall be transported to Canada, according to the intention which the undersigned has been directed to transmit to his Government at the request of Lord Hawkesbury.

5th, That in order to deprive the evil-disposed of every pretext for disturbing the good understanding between the two Governments, it shall be recommended to the Princes of the House of Bourbon at present in Great Britain, to repair to Warsaw, the residence of the head of their family.

6th, That such of the French emigrants as still think proper to wear the orders and decorations belonging to the ancient Government of France, shall be required to quite the territory of the British empire.

These demands are founded on the treaty of Amiens, and upon the verbal assurances that the undersigned Minister has had the satisfaction to receive in the course of the negociations, with regard to a mutual agreement for maintaining tranquility and good order in the two countries. If any one in particular of those demands does not proceed so immediately from the treaty concluded, it would be easy to justify it by striking examples, and to prove how very attentive the British Government has been, in terms of internal fermentation, to remove from the territory of a neighbouring power, those who might endanger the public tranquillity.

Whatever may be the protection which the English laws afford to native writers and to other subjects of his Majesty, the French Government knows, that foreigners do not here enjoy the same protection; and that the act known by the title of the *alien act*, gives the Ministry of his Britannic Majesty an authority which it has often exercised against foreigners whose residence was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain. The first clause of this act states expressly, that any order in Council which requires a foreigner to quit the kingdom, shall be executed under pain of imprisonment and transportation. There exists therefore in the Ministry a legal and sufficient power to restrain foreigners, without having recourse to the Courts of Law; and the French Government which offers on this point a perfect reciprocity, thinks it gives a new proof of its pacific intentions, by demanding that those persons may be sent away, whose machinations uniformly tend to sow discord between the two people. It owes to itself and to the nation at large (which has made it the depository of its power and of its honour), not to appear insensible to insults and to plots during profound peace, which the irritation of open war could not justify, and it is too well acquainted with the conciliatory dispositions of the British Ministry, not to rely upon its efforts to disperse a faction equally the enemy of France and of England.

The undersigned Minister seizes this opportunity to present to his Excel-

lency, Lord Hawkesbury, the homage of his respectful consideration.

(Signed) Otto.

London 17th August 1802.

No XIII.

Sir, Downing-street, Aug. 28 1802.

I send you a copy of a letter which I received some days ago from M. Otto, together with a copy of an official note inclosed in it. I have informed M. Otto, that you would receive instructions to enter into explanations with the French Government on the several points to which it refers. It is impossible not to feel considerable surprize at the circumstances under which it has been thought proper to present such a note, at the style in which it is drawn up, and at the complaints contained in it. Whatever may be the general dispositions of the French Government towards this country, supposing them to be as hostile as they have been at any former period, or even more so, it would appear to contrary to their interest to provoke a war with us at the present moment, that I am inclined to ascribe their conduct, in the whole of this business, more to temper than to any other motive; but whether their conduct is to be referred to temper or to policy, the effects of it may be still the same: It is therefore become of the utmost importance that a frank explanation should be made of the line of conduct which his Majesty has determined to adopt on reasons of the nature of those to which this note refers, and on the motives on which it is founded; and it is to be hoped that such an explanation will have the effect of putting an end to a course of proceeding which can lead only to perpetual irritation between the two Governments, and which might ultimately tend to the most serious consequences.

The first consideration that naturally arises on this transaction is, that of the peculiar circumstances under which the note of M. Otto has been presented. It cannot be denied, that some very improper paragraphs have lately appeared in the English newspapers against the government of France; it cannot be denied likewise, that publications of a still more improper and indecent nature have made their appearance in this country, with the names of foreigners affixed to them. Under these circumstances the French government would have been warranted in expecting every redress that the laws of this country could afford them; but as, instead of seeking it in the ordinary course, they have thought fit to resort to recrimination themselves, or at least to authorise it in others, they could have no right to complain if their subsequent appeal to his Majesty had failed to produce the effect that otherwise would have attended it.

Whatever may have been the prior injury, they have, in fact, taken the law into their own hands: And what is this recrimination and retort? The paragraphs in the English newspapers, the publication to which I have above referred, have not appeared under any authority of the British government, and are disavowed and disapproved of by them; but the paragraph in the Moniteur has appeared in a paper avowedly official, for which the government are therefore considered as responsible, as his Majesty's government is responsible for the contents of the London Gazette. And this retort is not confined to the unauthorised English newspapers, or to the other publications, of which complaint is now made, but is converted into, and made a pretence for a direct attack upon the government of his Majesty. His Majesty feels it beneath his dignity to make any formal complaint on this occasion; but it has been impossible for me to proceed to the other parts of the subject, without pointing your attention to the conduct of the French government in this respect, that you may observe upon it in the manner it deserves.

The propositions in M. Otto's official note are six in number; but may in fact be divided under two heads; first, that which relates to the libels of all descriptions, which are alleged to be published against the French government; the last, comprehending the five complaints which relate to the Emigrants residing in this country. On the first, I am sure you must be aware that his Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequence of any representation or any menace from a foreign power, make any concession, which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the con-

conſtitution of this country. This liberty is juſtly dear to every Britiſh ſubject. The conſtitution admits of no previous reſtraints upon publications of any deſcription; but there exiſt judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government, capable of taking cognizance of ſuch publications as the law deems to be criminal, and which are bound to inflict the puniſhment the delinquents may deſerve; theſe judicatures may take cognizance not only of libels againſt the government and the Magiſtracy of this kingdom, but, as has been repeatedly experienced, of publications defamatory of thoſe in whoſe hands the adminiſtration of foreign governments is placed. That our government neither has nor wants any other protection than what the laws of the country afford; and though they are willing and ready to give to every foreign government all the protection againſt offences of this nature which the principle of their laws and conſtitution will admit, they never can conſent to new model their laws, or to change their conſtitution, to gratify the wiſhes of any foreign power. If the preſent French government are diſſatisfied with our laws on the ſubject of libels, or entertain the opinion that the adminiſtration of juſtice in our courts is too tardy and lenient, they have it in their power to redreſs themſelves by puniſhing the venders and diſtributors of ſuch publications within their own territories, in any manner that they think proper, and thereby preventing the circulation of them. If they think their preſent laws are not ſufficient for this purpoſe, they may enact new ones; or if they think it expedient, they may exerciſe the right which they have of prohibiting the importation of any foreign newſpapers, or periodical publications, into the territories of the French Republic. His Majeſty will not complain of ſuch a meaſure, as it is not his intention to interfere in the manner in which the people or territories of France ſhould be governed; but he expects, on the other hand, that the French government will not interfere in the manner in which the government of his dominions is conducted, or call for a change in thoſe laws with which his people are perfectly ſatisfied.

With reſpect to the diſtinction which appears to be drawn in M Otto's note, between the publications of Britiſh ſubjects and thoſe of foreigners, and the power which his Majeſty is ſuppoſed to have, in conſequence of the alien act, of ſending foreigners out of his dominions, it is important to obſerve, that the proviſions of that act were made for the purpoſe of preventing the reſidence of foreigners, whoſe numbers and principles had a tendency to diſturb the internal peace of his own dominions, and whom the ſafety of thoſe dominions might require in many inſtances to be removed, even if their actual conduct had not expoſed them to puniſhment by law. It does not follow that it would be a warrantable application of ſuch a law, to exert its power in the caſes of individuals ſuch as thoſe of whom complaint is now made, and particularly as they are liable to be proſecuted under the law of the land, in like manner as others have been in ſimilar caſes, at the inſtance, and upon the complaint of foreign governments.

The ſecond general head, which includes the five laſt complaints, relates to the removal of ſome of the French emigrants reſident in this country. His Majeſty entertained hopes that the explanation furniſhed on this head in my diſpatch, would have proved ſatisfactory, and would have precluded the neceſſity of any further diſcuſſion on this ſubject. The French government have, upon ſeveral occaſions, reſorted on this part of the ſubject to precedent, and have particularly reſted on the demand formerly made by this country, that the perſon then called the Pretender, ſhould be ſent from the French dominions. It is important that the differences between theſe two caſes ſhould be ſtated.

When James II. abdicated the throne, and left this country, he retired with his adherents to France; and though in the war which immediately ſucceeded that event, the French government adopted his cauſe as their own, no ſtipulation was made at the treaty of Ryſwick, that he ſhould be ſent from that country, nor was any ſubſequent demand ever made to the French government to this effect; but he was ſuffered to remain at St Germain, in the neighbourhood of Paris,

ſurrounded by his family and friends, till the time of his death. It was not till after his demiſe, when Lewis XIV, in direct violation of the treaty of Ryſwick, had acknowledged his ſon as King of Great Britain, that a different courſe of proceeding was adopted by the Britiſh government; and in the treaty of peace ſigned at Utrecht, which put an end to the war which had been carried on on account of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, an article was inſerted to prevent the Pretender from reſiding in any part of the French dominions. The demand which was ſubſequently made for the removal of the Pretender from a town which was ſituated in the centre of theſe dominions, was founded on this article of the treaty, which was in fact one of the conditions of the peace; but both the article in the treaty and the demand were confined to the Pretender perſonally, and were not extended to any of his family, or to any of his adherents. (Lord Hawkeſbury then proceeds to ſay that the French Pretender never had been in the Britiſh dominions, and that his Majeſty had given no countenance to the French Royaliſts ſince the peace.)

With reſpect to the complaints in detail under the ſecond head.—Upon the firſt, you may inform the French government, that the Emigrants in Jerſey, many of whom had remained there ſolely on account of the cheapneſs of ſubſiſtence, had actually removed, or were removing, previous to the repreſentation concerning them in M. Otto's note, and that before your explanation with M. Talleyrand can take place, there will probably not be an Emigrant in the iſland.

To the ſecond complaint, which relates to the Biſhops of Arras and St Paul de Leon, and others, his Majeſty can only reply, that if the facts alleged againſt them can be ſubſtantiated; if it can be proved that they have diſtributed papers on the coaſt of France, with a view of diſturbing the government, and of inducing the people to reſiſt the new church eſtabliſhment, his Majeſty would think himſelf juſtified in taking all meaſures within his power for obliging them to leave the country; but ſome proofs muſt be adduced of thoſe facts; and ſuch proof muſt not be that of their having in a ſingle inſtance, viz. in reply to the Pope's mandate, publiſhed a vindication of their own conduct, in refuſing to conform to the new eſtabliſhment, a proceeding in which they would be juſtifiable on every principle of toleration and juſtice; but it ſhould ſhew that they have ſince availed themſelves of their ſituation in this country to excite the people of France againſt the authority of that government, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical.

On the third complaint, which reſpects the removal of Georges, and thoſe perſons ſuppoſed to be his adherents, M. Otto muſt have miſtaken me in what he ſuppoſes me to have ſaid on that ſubject. His Majeſty is however very deſirous to obviate any cauſe of complaint or uneaſineſs with reſpect to theſe perſons; and meaſures are in contemplation, and will be taken, for the purpoſe of removing them out his Majeſty's European dominions.

On the fourth complaint, reſpecting the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, I can only refer you to my former anſwer. His Majeſty has no deſire that they ſhould continue to reſide in this country, if they are diſpoſed, or can be induced, to quit it; but he feels it to be inconſiſtent with his honour and his ſenſe of juſtice, to withdraw from them the rights of hoſpitality, as long as they conduct themſelves peaceably and quietly; and unleſs ſome charge can be ſubſtantiated of their attempting to diſturb the peace which ſubſiſts between the two governments.

With reſpect to the fifth complaint, which relates to the French Emigrants wearing in this country the orders of their ancient government; there are few if any perſons of that deſcription in this country who wear ſuch orders. It might be more proper if they all abſtained from it; but the French government could not perſiſt in expecting, that even if it were conſiſtent with law, his Majeſty could be induced to commit ſo harſh an act of authority as to ſend them out of the country on ſuch an account.

I have thus ſtated to you his Majeſty's ſentiments on the ſeveral points contained in M. Otto's note. You will take an early opportunity of communicating theſe ſentiments to the French government, and of accompanying them with the arguments and ex-

explanations above ſtated.—And if it ſhould be deſired, and you ſhould be of opinion, that it was likely to produce any good effect, there is no objection to your putting the ſubſtance of what you ſhall have ſtated in writing, and of delivering it to the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, as a memorandum of your converſation.

Upon the general tone and ſtyle of M. Otto's note, it is important to obſerve, that it is far from conciliating; and that the practice of preſenting notes of this deſcription, on any motive or ſuggeſtion of perſonal irritation, cannot fail to have the effect of indiſpoſing the two governments towards each other; inſtead of conciliating and ſtrengthening the peace which happily ſubſiſts between them. That after a war, in which the paſſions of men have been roufed beyond all former example, it is natural to ſuppoſe that the diſtruſt, jealouſy, and other hoſtile feelings of individuals, ſhould not immediately ſubſide, and under theſe circumſtances it appears to be the intereſt and the duty of the two governments, by a mild and temperate conduct, gradually to allay theſe feelings, and not on the contrary to provoke and augment them by untimely irritation on their part, and by aſcribing proceedings like thoſe above noticed, to cauſes to which they have no reference. His Majeſty has thus fully and frankly explained his ſentiments, and the ground of his conduct. He is ſincerely diſpoſed to adopt every meaſure for the preſervation of peace, which is conſiſtent with the honour and independence of the country, and with the ſecurity of its laws and conſtitution. But the French government muſt have formed a moſt erroneous judgment of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh nation, and of the character of its government, if they have been taught to expect that any repreſentation of a foreign power will ever induce them to a violation of thoſe rights on which the liberties of the people of this country are founded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Anthony Merry, Eſq.

No 14. A letter from M. Otto mentioning the departure of 2000 Neapolitan troops for Malta, and requiring the evacuation of that iſland.

No 15. Lord Hawkeſbury's anſwer, ſtating that there is no objection to the reception of Neapolitans, but that the ſtipulated guarantee muſt be received before it can be evacuated.

No. XVI.

Extract of a diſpatch from Mr Merry to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Paris, October 3. 1802.

As ſoon as the Helvetic Government had retired from Berne to Lauſanne, the partizans of the ancient federative ſyſtem of the Swiſs Cantons, who eſtabliſhed immediately in the former city a proviſional government, deputed a confidential perſon to Paris, for the purpoſe of counteracting the meaſures of M. Stapfer, and of engaging the Firſt Conſul to ſuffer the inhabitants of Switzerland to ſettle their affairs amongſt themſelves. He was inſtructed in any emergency to addreſs himſelf to the Miniſters here of the principal powers of Europe, and to ſolicit their interference and aſſiſtance in the objects of his miſſion. He reached Paris four days ago, and had reaſon to flatter himſelf, from the reſult of an interview which he had immediately with M. Talleyrand, that the Firſt Conſul would put no obſtacle in the way of any arrangement which the Swiſs might agree upon among themſelves, for the final ſettlement of their government; he was therefore much ſurpriſed to learn ſoon afterwards, that a change had taken place in the Firſt Conſul's ſentiments: and his aſtoniſhment was completed, when he found that the latter had taken ſo decided and ſo unfavourable a part in the buſineſs, as that which is announced by a reſolution publiſhed in yeſterday's Moniteur (which I have the honour to tranſmit incloſed), in the form of an addreſs to the inhabitants of Switzerland. This perſon having beſides this public declaration, acquired ſome private information of its being the Firſt Conſul's intention to give the moſt immediate and vigorous effect to it, loſt no time in addreſſing a letter to the latter, in which he took the liberty of ſtating, that he muſt have been deceived by falſe repreſentations, that his interference in the affairs of Switzerland was, as he was

au-

authorised to say, entirely unsolicited by the majority, and the best thinking part of the inhabitants; and that he had, therefore, to intreat of him, in the most earnest manner, to suspend the execution of his resolution until those explanations could take place, which he trusted might be the means of preventing the immence effusion of blood which would otherwise inevitably ensue. He at the same time addressed himself in the course of yesterday to me, as well as to the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors, and to the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors (not having gained admittance to M. de Cobentzel, nor to M. Markoff or Lucchesini; he afterwards wrote to them), soliciting, in the strongest terms, an interference (jointly, if possible), on their part, with the French Government, to endeavour to avert the impending evil. I naturally observed to him in answer, that the present state of political relations between the great powers of Europe afforded no prospect of his obtaining their Ministers at Paris to adopt a concerted measure in favour of the object which he had so much at heart, and that of course I could not take it individually upon myself, without any express instruction from my Government. He returned to me to-day, to acquaint me that he was not only as yet without a reply from any quarter, but had reason to fear that his prayers would not be listened to by the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ministers; "he therefore conjured me to transmit them to his Majesty's Government, from whom only his countrymen could have a hope of deriving any assistance in the terrible conflict which he knew they were determined to stand, and which would only cease by the extermination of every virtuous and brave man in the country." He then put into my hand a note which he had drawn up in a hurry, and of which I inclose a copy. —Whilst, my Lord, it was out of my power to give him any encouragement to expect from his Majesty's Government the assistance which his petition expresses, I have thought it my duty to lose no time in making you acquainted with a state of things which may shortly be attended with very important consequences.

(Translation of the inclosure referred to in No. 16.)

NOTE.

So long as Switzerland was occupied by the French armies, the wishes of the people could never be freely manifested. The petty revolutions which took place in the Government were the mere tricks of certain factions, in which the nation at large took but a very trifling interest. Scarcely did Switzerland think herself independent, when she was desirous of returning to her ancient institutions, rendered still dearer to her by her late misfortunes, and the arbitrary acts of the Government furnished her with the means of doing so. Almost the whole of Switzerland, with unexampled unanimity and moderation, shook off the yoke. The Cantons formed themselves into Constituent Bodies; and twelve of the thirteen Cantons of Switzerland sent their Representatives to the Diet of Schwitz, in order there to organize a central power, which might be acceptable to the neighbouring powers.

The Aristocratical Cantons renounced their exclusive rights; the Pays de Vaud was left at liberty to form its own constitution, as well as Thurgovia and the other new cantons.

The government having taken refuge at Lausanne, was by no means secure there, notwithstanding its regular troops; perhaps even at the present moment it no longer exists.

Who would not have thought that, according to the stipulation of the treaty of Luneville, which grants independence to Switzerland, and the right of chusing its own government, every thing was settled, and that this nation might see its former happiness and tranquility revive?

Who could have thought that the First Consul would have issued such a decree as that of the 8th Vendemaire?

Is an independent nation to be thus treated? Should Bonaparte persist in his determination, and the other powers should not interpose in our favour it only remains for us either to bury ourselves in the ruins of our houses, although without hope of resistance, exhausted as we are by the colossus who is about to overwhelm us, or to debase

debaſe ourſelves in the eyes of the whole univerſe?

Will the government of this generous nation, which has at all times afforded ſo many proofs of the intereſts it takes in the welfare of the Swiſs, do nothing for us, under circumſtances which are to decide whether we are ſtill to be ranked amongſt *free people?*

We have only men left us:—The revolution, and ſpoliations without end, have exhauſted our means: We are without arms, without ammunition, without ſtores, and without money to purchaſe them.

No XVII.—NOTE VERBALE.

Lord Hawkeſbury has received his Majeſty's commands to communicate, through M. Otto, to the French government, the ſentiments of deep regret which have been excited in his Majeſty's mind, by the addreſs of the Firſt Conſul to the Helvetic people, which was publiſhed by authority in the Moniteur of the 1ſt inſt., and by the repreſentations which have been made to his Majeſty on this ſubject on behalf of the nation whoſe intereſts are ſo immediately affected by it. His Majeſty moſt ſincerely laments the convulſions to which the Swiſs cantons have for ſome time paſt been expoſed; but he can conſider their late exertions in no other light than as the lawful efforts of a brave and generous people to recover their ancient laws and government, and to procure the re-eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem which experience has demonſtrated, not only to be favourable to the maintenance of their domeſtic happineſs, but to be perfectly conſiſtent with the tranquility and ſecurity of other powers.

The cantons of Switzerland undoubtedly poſſeſs, in the ſame degree as every other independent ſtate, the right of regulating their own internal concerns; and this right has moreover, in the preſent inſtance, been formally and explicitly guaranteed to the Swiſs nation by the French government, in the treaty of Luneville, conjointly with the other powers who were parties to that engagement. His Majeſty has no other deſire than that the people of Switzerland, who now appear to be ſo generally united, ſhould be left at liberty to ſettle their own government, without the interpoſition of any foreign powers; and with whatever regret his Majeſty may have peruſed the late proclamation of the French government, he is yet unwilling to believe that they will farther attempt to controul that independent nation in the exerciſe of their undoubted rights. His Majeſty thinks himſelf called upon, by his regard for the general intereſts of Europe, and by his peculiar ſolicitude for the happineſs and welfare of the Swiſs nation, to expreſs theſe his ſentiments, with a frankneſs and ſincerity which he feels to be due to his character, and to the good underſtanding which he is deſirous of preſerving with the government of France.—Downing Street, October 10th 1802.

M. Otto, &c. &c. &c.

No 18.—A letter from Lord Hawkeſbury to Francis Moore, Eſq. dated October 10th 1802, ſtates, that his Majeſty, deeming it neceſſary to have a confidential perſon in Switzerland, in conſequence of a communication from the Swiſs confederacy, had made choice of him for that purpoſe, and that it was neceſſary he ſhould loſe no time in expediting his journey thither. He is to inform himſelf what is the actual reſidence of the government of the Swiſs confederation, to which he is immediately to repair; to obtain an interview with the perſons in the principal direction of affairs; to inform himſelf of the diſpoſition of the people, their ſtrength and means of defence, and aſſure them of the deep intereſt his Majeſty takes in the ſucceſs of their exertions. He is alſo inſtructed to communicate in confidence to the Swiſs government, that, on the event of a French army having entered their country, his Majeſty has authoriſed him to accede to their application for pecuniary ſuccours. As it is of importance that his Majeſty's government ſhould be regularly informed of the events paſſing in Switzerland, he will aſcertain the moſt expeditious mode of conveying letters, ſo that they may avoid paſſing through any part of the French Republic.

No 19. A letter from Francis Moore, Eſq; to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtance, October 31ſt 1802.; ſtates, that he arrived there on the 27th inſtant, and that he had received authentic intelligence of the ſubmiſſion of the

Swiſs

Swiſs Diet, aſſembled at Schwitz, to the French arms.

No 20. Is a letter from Lord Hawkeſbury to Francis Moore, Eſq; dated November 25th 1802, intimating, that his reſidence in Switzerland would be no longer neceſſary.

No XXI.

Extract of a diſpatch from Mr Liſton to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Hague, 13th October 1802.

"A few hours after I had ſent off my laſt diſpatch to your Lordſhip (on Saturday the 9th of this month), the French Ambaſſador, M. de Semonville, waited upon the Preſident of the Government of State, and informed him that he had juſt received, by a courier from Paris, orders to inform the government of this country:—

"Que le Premier Conſul avoit apuris, avec autant de ſurpriſe que d'indignation, que des perſonnes avides de revolutions vouloient de nouveau troubler le repos dans la Batavie, en abuſant meme pour cet effet de noms reſpectables; et que le Premier Conſul, comme allie de la Republique, invitoit le Gouvernement a prendre toutes les meſures neceſſaires pour maintenir l'ordre de choſe etabli par la conſtitution."

Theſe were nearly the words read to me by the Secretary of State, from a note in his own hand-writing, dictated to him by M. de Semonville, with a view to its publication (and a tranſlation was accordingly inſerted in the Dutch official paper of the Hague on the 11th); but they fall very far ſhort of the language employed by the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs in his diſpatches to the Ambaſſador, and in the communication made by him to the Dutch Charge d'Affaires at Paris (who alſo ſent a meſſenger to the Hague upon this occaſion). In theſe M. de Talleyrand entered into conſiderable detail upon the ſubject of the plots ſuppoſed to be formed in this country againſt the adminiſtration, mentioned the names of the Chiefs, and ended by making an offer, on the part of the Firſt Conſul, to come to the aſſiſtance of the Government (ſhould circumſtances render it neceſſary) with all his forces.

No XXII. Hague, Oct. 29. 1802.

"My Lord—The recent attack made by Bonaparte upon the liberties and independence of the Swiſs Cantons, has naturally made a ſtrong impreſſion on the inhabitants of this country; and the public anxiety has been much augmented by certain ſymptoms in the conduct of the Conſular Government, which ſeem to indicate an intention not to withdraw the French troops, which have been kept in the Batavian Republic for ſome time paſt, under the title of *auxiliaries*, and paid and maintained at the expence of the Dutch nation.

"Theſe troops (amounting to between ten and eleven thouſand men), were to remain here till the concluſion of the definitive treaty with Great Britain. It was afterwards formally promiſed on the part of France, that they ſhould evacuate the territories of the Republic, at the lateſt, on the expiration of the laſt French year (the 23d of September). They accordingly began their march to the ſouthward a few days before that period; and the government and the people rejoiced at the proſpect of being finally relieved from a load which has become extremely irkſome to them. But, on pretence that a great proportion of the corps were to be embarked at Fluſhing for Louiſiana, and that there was a want of ſhipping for their accommodation, they took up their quarters on the frontiers of the country (at Bois-le-Duc, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom), where they ſtill remain; and demands have continued to be made for their pay and maintenance.

"Hopes were, however, entertained from day to day, that their departure would take place; when, to the aſtoniſhment of the Batavian Government, official notice was (laſt week) tranſmitted from France to the department of war at the Hague, (which has been charged with the ſupport of the corps), that the Firſt Conſul has been pleaſed to appoint a new Commander in Chief (General Montrichard), and a new Staff, for the auxiliary troops in this country; and the notice was given that government might provide for the pay of the officers in queſtion.

"The Adminiſtration appear reſolved to oppoſe all the reſiſtance in their

power

power to this unexpected and oppreſſive extortion. An expreſs has been ſent off to the Dutch Ambaſſador at Paris, charging him to claim, in the moſt urgent terms, the accompliſhment of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two Republics, and the fulfilment of the recent promiſes made by the French Government upon this ſubject. —And in caſe of the failure of this application, they talk of addreſſing themſelves to the principal powers of Europe who had any ſhare or influence in the concluſion of the peace, to intreat their intervention and good offices, with a view to the maintenance of the independence of the Republic. I have honour to be, &c.

ROBERT LISTON."

Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c.

(*To be continued.*)

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The prevalent rumour which we ſtated in our report of laſt month, that a large body of French troops was on its march towards Hanover, has ſince turned out to be too well founded. A French army under the command of General Mortier has taken poſſeſſion of that electorate, without much reſiſtance. An account of ſome of the humiliating conditions will be given under its proper department.

By the following decree, and the circumſtance on which it profeſſes to be founded, our readers will perceive with what art and cafuiſtry the conſular government of France endeavours to throw the whole blame of aggreſſion on this country.

Paris, May 24.

A diſpatch from the Maritime Prefect of Breſt to the Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies, dated this day, announcing the capture of two French trading veſſels in the Bay of Audierne, without any previous declaration of war, and in manifeſt violation of the right of nations, having been read as follows—

"The day before yeſterday two Engliſh frigates captured two veſſels in the Bay of Audierne. One of them was going to Quimper for ſhip timber, and the other was laden with ſalt for Fecamp.

(Signed) CAFFARELLY, Maritime Prefect."

DECREED.

ART. I. It is preſcribed to every commander of the ſquadrons of naval diviſions of the Republic, captains of ſhips and other veſſels of war, to attack all thoſe of the King of England, as well as ſhips belonging to his ſubjects, to ſeize them, and bring them into the ports of the Republic.

II. Commiſſions ſhall be delivered to the owners of French privateers who ſhall require it, and who may be in a ſituation to obtain them, conforming in regard to the ſaid privateers to the exiſting laws and regulations.

III. All the Engliſh enrolled in the militia between the age of eighteen and ſixty, or who hold commiſſions from his Britannic Majeſty, now in France, ſhall be immediately conſtituted priſoners of war, to anſwer for the citizens of the Republic who may have been detained and made priſoners by the veſſels or ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty before the declaration of war.

IV. The Miniſters are charged each as far as concerned with the execution of the preſent decree, which ſhall be in the bulletin of laws.

(Signed) BONAPARTE.
First Conſul
H. B. MARET.
Sec. of State.

The Engliſh government, then, has begun hoſtilities by the ruin of one or two unfortunate merchants, who, under the faith of treaties, were peaceably ſailing along our coaſts. It committed this act of hoſtility without any de-

declaration of war, without any of the forms acknowledged by polifhed nations, and agreed to between them, and following the odious principle of a *public right*, which it has created for itfelf alone, and which is altogether barbarous.

It is with pain that the government of the Republic finds itfelf compelled, by way of reprifals, to conftitute prifoners of war all the Engliih enrolled in the militia, and now in the French territory.

In every thing illiberal, it will always allow England to fet the example, but the French people muft act towards England as it acts towards France.—Too long has Europe had a different conduct. It is this, in particular, which has authorifed England to eftablifh for itfelf alone a public right, to which it is fo much accuftomed at prefent, that every act of juft reciprocity appears to it an act of injuftice.

The Minifter of the Interior, on the 1ft inftant, wrote the following letter to the Prefect of the Maine and Loire:

'Citizen Prefect, the Britifh Cabinet wifhes for war. Not fatisfied with the dominion of Afia and America, England afpires to the fupremacy of Europe. She claims the exclufive commerce of the world, and dares to fhut againft us the ports of the Levant. To invade all, poffefs all, render every nation its tributary, and to extinguifh induftry every where; fuch is the policy and ambition of its Government.

'The Firft Conful has been ardently defirous for peace; to preferve it he has made every facrifice which he thought compatible with his own glory and the national dignity. The Firft Conful has exhaufted, in negociation, all the refources which wifdom could fuggeft; but the Britifh Government has determined upon war, and there is no longer any hope of preferving that glorious peace which had been conquered by our arms.

'England will not aflent either to our commercial profperity, or the rank which the nation has aflumed in Europe. She would have us a nation degraded, conftantly tributary to her induftry, and receiving the law from her commerce. But, Citizen Prefect, our deftinies are pointed out by the population and the pofition of France, by the character of her inhabitants, by the vigour of her Government, and the genius of her Chief; and be aflured, that England, in her delirium, will dafh herfelf to pieces againft that coloffus, at whofe feet all Europe had laid down its arms.

'But as this war is the caufe of all, fince it involves the honour of the French name, and the fate of the national commerce, all ought to prefs around the Government; and the young men, who are particularly called upon to reap its fruits, ought to afpire to the honour of mingling in the ranks of our heroes, in order, among them, to learn to conquer, and to eftablifh the profperity of France on the wreck of the Britifh Government.

'Urge, therefore, Citizen Prefect, the departure of the conferipts; maintain order and public tranquillity; and endeavour to mitigate, by a firm and paternal adminiftration, the evils infeparable from the moft juft war. I falute you.

'CHAPTAL.'

A letter from an Engliih gentleman, a prifoner on his parole at Fontainbleau, dated June 1ft, ftates as follows.

"An invalid from age and difeafe, plagued by the gout and tormented by the ftone, I was advifed by Englifh phyficians, and provided with Englifh paffes, to go to the fouth of France.—Four weeks ago I arrived at Paris with my fon, a lad of 16, who is in a decline; by the recommendation of friends, and the protection of our Ambaffador, I received on the 12th of laft month the Republican *vifas*, and permiffion for the continuance of our route; uncertain, however, if, in cafe of war, thefe permiffions would be fufficient to protect us, I was prefented by my banker to the Minifter of Police, who, on the 18th of May, aflured me, it would be an infult to the Great Conful to doubt the generofity of the Great Nation, and that we were as fafe in France as in England; judge, therefore, of my furprife, when on the 24th we were ordered to appear before the Commandant, and from thence fent here as prifoners: The certificate of a French Doctor and the interference of a neutral Ambaffador, could not procure us permiffion to remain at Paris a week longer; and

as

as my child was too weak to ſuffer the ſhaking of my carriage on the paved road to this place, he was carried in a litter, and I apprehended every moment would be his laſt. Fathers only can judge what I felt during this cruel journey—I came here with my child to recover his health, and to breathe a purer air, and my child is dying by my ſide, a priſoner, in a cold, dirty, and damp room, without being able for money to receive the advice of the Faculty, or the generous aſſiſtance, and tender conſolation of humanity. Had we once obtained the ſame leave to travel among the ſavages in America, or the barbarians in Africa, they would have reſpected, and not, as civiliſed Frenchmen, violated the ſacred laws of hoſpitality and humanity.

"The Police Commiſſioner has a liſt of near 1200 Engliſhmen, but as yet we do not conſiſt of half the number; every day, however, brings ſome new victims of Britiſh credulity and French perfidiouſneſs. Every thing here is ſix times dearer than at Paris, and the worſt is, that money can procure ſcarcely the neceſſaries of life. Its ſuperfluities and comforts are out of the queſtion; as we are here men of all ranks and claſſes, rich and poor, many ſuffer from the great dearneſs, particularly thoſe who left England to live with *economy* in France. We are permitted to walk about, but all the avenues around are guarded by national troops, or the Genſd'armes, and nobody paſſes on foot, in public or private carriages, without ſhewing his paſs or permit. Once or twice every week we are ordered to ſubmit ourſelves to a kind of review, and if all thoſe reſemble the laſt, it is a mere formality to ſhew ourſelves, and to hear the abuſe of our country, and calumnies of our countrymen by the Commandant, the Prefect, the Police Commiſſary, and their pack of agents, ſpies, and informers, who have accompanied us here from Paris, and ſeldom loſe ſight of our perſons, or a word of our converſation; ſome of theſe are Iriſh emigrant *patriots*, others Frenchmen who underſtand Engliſh.

"The decree againſt us excepts ſuch as are under 18 and above 60 years old; I am 62, and my ſon only 16; but when I made this obſervation to General Junat, he anſwered ironically, "As a tender parent, you can have no objection to preſent your dear ſon with two of your years, and ſo arrange this affair." Yeſterday nine lads arrived here from a ſchool, all under 10, and I know four perſons arreſted here, who are near 80, and ſeveral above 70. The ſame decree excepts perſons not ſubject to military ſervice in England; but here are both clergymen and others, who from their age and ſituation in life, are excepted from military employment; they are, however, all priſoners, with a French *carte d'hoſpitalite* in their pockets; when ſuch is the treatment of innocent travellers, what are our brave ſailors and ſoldiers to expect when captured with arms in their hands."

Paris, June 8.

SURRENDER OF HANOVER.

General Belliard, Commander of the 24th Military Diviſion, to the Miniſter of War.

Bruſſels, June 8.

"The French are maſters of the Electorate of Hanover, and the army of the enemy are priſoners of war.

"An extraordinary courier, diſpatched by the Commander in Chief, to announce this news to the Chief Conſul, paſſed through Bruſſels this morning at five o'clock.

A true copy: (Signed) CHAPPE."

Edouard Mortier, Lieut.-Gen. Commander in Chief, to the Miniſter of War.

Head-quarters, Nieubourg,
15th Prairial, (June 4.)

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honour to give you an account, in my letter of the 28th ult. of the marching of the French army to the Hanoverian territory. After extremely fatiguing marches over burning ſands and marſhy heaths, I took a poſition on the 31ſt in front of Wechte. I procured information that the enemy were guarding the line of the Hante—General Hammerſtein, commanding the advanced guard of the army of the King of England, occupied Diepholz with the ſecond and ſixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and a diviſion of artillery. I made my diſpoſitions to diſlodge him from it the next morning. The ſecond diviſion, commanded by General Schener, the

cavalry under the orders of General Nanſouty received orders to proceed againſt Goldenſtedt, to force the paſſage of the Hante, and to direct their march to Suhlingen, in order to cut off all that might be ſtationed between that place and Diepholz, which the diviſion of General Montrichard had orders to attack by main force. The enemy ſeeing that their right was turned by this movement, retired during the night upon Borſten.

"On the 1ſt the advanced guard, commanded by General Drouet, had a ſharp ſkirmiſh before Bouver with the enemy's rear guard.

"On the 2d the corps of the army joined before Suhlingen; the advanced guard proceeded to Borſten; they came up with the enemy there, and notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had marched twelve leagues that day, Gen. Drouet gave orders to attack. The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some ſquadrons of the ſecond regiment of huſſars boldly charged the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, which they put to rout, and made ſeveral priſoners.

"I was informed by my ſpies, that the *tete du pont* of Nieubourg had been repaired, and that the enemy had concentrated all their artillery on the right bank of the Weſer. I felt how important it was to accelerate my movement. I cauſed my reſerve of artillery to march, and I made every diſpoſition to defeat and drive into the Weſer all that might be before me, to force the *tete du pont* of Nieubourg, or paſs at Solznau ferry, and thereby cut off the communication with the capital.

"The troops were on their march, when civil and military deputies of the Regency of Hanover preſented themſelves at my advanced poſts; they invited me to ſuſpend my march, and announced that they were ready to make advantageous propoſals to me.

"My reply was in the negative; they returned to make new propoſals. I gave them to underſtand that I would liſten to none, unleſs I had the certainty of occupying immediately the country of Hanover, and eſpecially all the ſtrong places dependent upon it.

"After a long diſcuſſion they ſigned a convention, which I accepted under condition that it ſhould be ratified by the reſpective governments. You will ſee by it that the army of the King of England are priſoners of war; that I am maſter of all the country, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer.

"I have given orders to ſeize all the veſſels upon both theſe rivers. The Duke of Cambridge, the King of England's ſon, and Governor of Hanover, thought proper to give in his reſignation before the battle, and to make his retreat poſt; yet he had promiſed to die with the levy *en maſſe*. It is probable that he will have embarked before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Nieubourg 14,000 new fuſils, and a great deal of artillery. From the accounts given to me, I preſume that I ſhall find in the magazines and places of Hanover, about one hundred thouſand fuſils, and upwards of 1000 pieces of cannon.

"I ſhall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the King of England. I found a conſiderable quantity of horſes to remount the cavalry and the artillery.

"I have great praiſe to beſtow upon the zeal and attention of General Dulauloy.

"I have the honour to ſalute you,

"EDOUARD MORTIER."

The following are ſome of the articles:

ART. VI. All effects belonging to the King of England ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the French army.

X. All the French cavalry ſhall be mounted anew at the expence of Hanover. The electorate ſhall equally make proviſion for the pay, clothing, and ſubſiſtence of the French army.

XII. The perſons, property, and families of all Hanoverian officers ſhall remain under the ſafeguard of French generoſity and honour.

XIII. All the revenues of the country, whether ariſing from the electoral domains or from public contributions, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the French Government. Engagements before this time, made on the credit of thoſe revenues, ſhall be reſpected.

XIV. The preſent government of the electorate ſhall exerciſe no authority in that

that part of the country which is occupied by the French troops.

XV. The Commander in Chief ſhall levy, by anticipation, on the electorate of Hanover, whatever contributions he ſhall think neceſſary, to ſupply the wants of the French army.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has, it is underſtood, ſignified to the French Envoy Extraordinary, Colonel Colbert, that his Imperial Majeſty will not ſee with indifference the occupation of Hanover by French troops, or the ſhutting up of the Elbe and the Weſer; and from Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Ruſſian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greateſt diſpatch. Every ſhip at Revel and Cronſtadt is preparing for ſea with the utmoſt activity, ſo that a ſtrong Ruſſian ſquadron is expected to appear very ſoon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain caſes a conſiderable body of troops will be embarked on board it. According to the report of a Captain of a ſhip which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel, thirteen ſhips, of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to ſail, in the Road of Revel.

Information has been received, that the Ruſſian ſettlement, eſtabliſhed at Norfolk Sound by order of the Emperor Alexander, for commercial purpoſes, has been broken up by the natives, who deſtroyed the fort, and maſſacred all the Ruſſians there. Six Americans, who had deſerted from veſſels of the United States, and aſſociated with the ſettlers, were not injured on this occaſion by the Indians. They were previouſly ſent for by the natives, informed of their deſign, and requeſted to aſſiſt in its execution; but refuſing, they were confined, in order to prevent their giving information which might render the project unſucceſsful. The reaſon given by the Indians for their attack on the Ruſſians, was the ſeverity with which they were treated by them.

WEST INDIES.

A letter dated Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, 30th March, ſays, A horrid maſſacre took place lately in St Domingo. The blacks deſtroyed man, woman, and child; which, added to the mortality of the troops, renders that colony the moſt dreadful ſcene that hiſtory ever recorded.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated Port Spain, *28th April* 1803.

"Incloſed is a copy of a proclamation iſſued laſt night by Governor Picton and Commodore Hood, excluding Colonel Fullarton from the office of Commiſſioner. That gentleman has been abſent on a tour through the iſland for ſome weeks, and, previous to his departure, diſputes had gone a great length between him and the other two Commiſſioners. Commodore Hood ſailed laſt night for Barbadoes, and Colonel Fullarton is hourly expected here; how he will be received, and how the matter will end God only knows; certain it is, that the militia have juſt received a ſupply of ball cartridge, and orders to be ready at a moment's warning; an expected inſurrection of the negroes is held out as the reaſon of this, but very little believed."

TRINIDAD.—A PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Brigadier-General Thomas Picton and Commodore Samuel Hood, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Governor of Trinidad, &c.

Whereas it now appears that Colonel William Fullarton, his Majeſty's firſt Commiſſioner for this Government, has withdrawn himſelf therefrom, and from the duties thereof, without his Majeſty's leave, and without permiſſion from us, or any conſultation with his Majeſty's Council of this iſland, We do, therefore, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's ſaid Council, hereby proclaim and declare, that we conſider and deem the ſaid William Fullarton no longer officiating as one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners in the Government of this iſland, and we require all perſons, civil and military, to govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under our hands and ſeals, at the Council-chamber at Port d'Eſpana, this twenty-ſeventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight

eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of his Majeſty's reign.

THOMAS PICTON.
SAMUEL HOOD.

By command of their Excellencies.
JOSEPH M. WOODYEAR, Sec.

LONDON.

The powers of the Continent ſeem to be ſeized with ſome ſort of torpor; they have ſeen the French troops take poſſeſſion of Hanover, and bind her by the moſt humiliating and ſevere articles, without a remonſtrance, at leaſt without any effectual oppoſition: they have alſo ſeen 10,000 Frenchmen march to the gates of Hamburgh, and occupy the entrance to that free city, with a view to keep the Britiſh merchants from their port. Whether, inſenſible of the danger, they wiſh to ſee Great Britain and France, both too powerful, waſting their ſtrength againſt each other; or whether, though ſenſible of the ambitious views of France, they feel themſelves unable to make any effectual reſiſtance, is not eaſy to ſay: but it is difficult for a Briton to account for their feelings and conduct.

Since our laſt, an attempt was made by his Majeſty to ſupport the neutrality of the Batavian republic, but France has refuſed this; of conſequence, a manifeſto has been publiſhed for iſſuing letters of marque and reprizals againſt the ſubjects of that republic.

Amongſt other ridiculous articles in the French papers is an addreſs to Bonaparte *the Great*, from the Military Members of the Senate, the Legiſlative Body, and the Tribunate, praying to be admitted on board the veſſel which was to carry him to England, if ſuch was his intention. So that an invaſion of this country ſeems to be the great topic in France.

Dreadful Fire.—June 6. The Three Cranes public-houſe in Mile End road was burnt to the ground on Friday morning; the maſter of the houſe, his wife, her mother, and three children, unfortunately periſhed in the flames.

John Bolton, Eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Liverpool, has propoſed to raiſe and clothe a regiment of volunteers (to conſiſt of 600 men,) at *his own individual expence*, for the protection of that town and neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his Majeſty in the moſt gracious manner.

June 6. On Monday laſt, a ſingular wager of 40 guineas was decided, at Cheſter-le-Street, by Adjutant Cooke, of the Uſworth Cavalry. Ten penny pieces were ſeparately to be thrown up, at which he was to ſhoot in whatever direction they might be thrown, and put at leaſt ten ſhot marks in each: On counting the ſhot marks on the ten penny pieces, they amounted to 341, and the firſt three pieces contained no leſs than 107. A great deal of money was loſt in conſequence, as the odds, previous to ſhooting, were twenty to one againſt the ſhooter.

The armoury in the Tower is very fortunately at this time in the higheſt condition, both for the quantity and quality of ordnance ſtores of every deſcription: It contains not leſs than 500,000 ſtand of firelocks, ready to be iſſued at an hour's notice.

EDINBURGH.

IT is with ſincere pleaſure that we can inform our readers, that the artiſts of Edinburgh, conſiſting of Painters, Architects, Engravers, &c. intend to open an Exhibition of their productions in this city, during the courſe of the enſuing winter. The plan will extend to all original productions of merit, by artiſts in any part of Scotland, or England; and when we conſider the number, the abilities, and the reſpectability of the Edinburgh artiſts, we cannot heſitate a moment in anticipating the moſt auſpicious ſucceſs from a refined and liberal public. The beautiful aſſemblage of Portraits, Landſcapes, and Hiſtorical ſubjects, which will be by theſe means collected together, will give the public a moſt deſirable entertainment; and while it will exalt the arts to that reſpectable ſituation which they always deſerve, it will give the public an opportunity of judging of, and comparing, the various talents of their countrymen. It is an undertaking begun by a claſs of men diſtinguiſhed for their genius and talents, and we cannot forbear wiſhing it the moſt univerſal ſucceſs and encouragement. Indeed we regret that this plan had not been put in execution much earlier:

as

as the cauſes which retard the progreſs of the fine arts give way, before the union of talents and the generous encouragement of the public.

WHITEHALL, *May* 28.

The following addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland having been tranſmitted by Francis Lord Napier, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, to the Right Hon. Lord Pelham, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been by him preſented to the King; which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly:

May it Pleaſe your Majeſty,

The gracious letter with which your Majeſty hath honoured this meeting of the General Aſſembly of our National Church, we have received with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude.

The re-appointment of Lord Napier to be your Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, and to repreſent your Royal Perſon in this Aſſembly, we conſider as a diſtinguiſhed mark of your Majeſty's gracious attention to our intereſt, and to our wiſhes. The proofs he has already given of zeal for your Majeſty's ſervice, affection for the Church of Scotland, and firm attachment to the true intereſts of his country, make this your Majeſty's choice highly acceptable to us.

We rely with equal gratitude and confidence upon the declaration communicated to us by his Grace the Lord High Commiſſioner, that it is your Majeſty's unalterable purpoſe and reſolution to maintain the Church we repreſent in the full poſſeſſion and enjoyment of all its rights and privileges, as by law eſtabliſhed.

We intreat that we may be permitted to aſſure your Majeſty, that the great importance of the objects of our deliberation ſhall excite in us the moſt zealous endeavours for their accompliſhment. In the diſcharge of the ſacred duty with which we are inveſted, of watching over the religious and moral principles of the people, we have clearly ſeen that no nation can be happy or proſperous without virtue, nor virtuous without religion: Impreſſed with a due ſenſe of this awful truth, and conſequently aware of the great end to which our labours ought to be directed, we will apply ourſelves to the diſcharge of the high truſt repoſed in us with vigour and fidelity. Our exertions ſhall be animated by the approbation which your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs of our paſt conduct; by the aſſurance that our ſucceſs will give ſatisfaction to our Sovereign; and by the truſt that we ſhall at all times receive his moſt ready and cordial ſupport.

We entreat your Majeſty to accept of our warmeſt and moſt humble acknowledgements for your attention to the advancement of religious knowledge in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland: Your royal donation for this purpoſe we ſhall endeavour to apply ſo as moſt effectually to promote the deſign for which it is beſtowed.

That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, may direct your Majeſty's Councils, and proſper your Government; that he may bleſs our gracious Queen, their Royal Higneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and all your Royal Family; that he may long preſerve your Majeſty to reign over a free, a loyal, and a virtuous people; and that, through Chriſt, he may beſtow upon you hereafter that Crown of Righteouſneſs which fadeth not away, are the prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in this General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

GILBERT GERARD, Moderator.

Edinburgh, 21ſt May 1803.

The Aſſembly alſo tranſmitted another addreſs, congratulating his Majeſty upon the late diſcovery and defeat of the conſpiracy of Colonel Deſpard and others, againſt his perſon and government.

June 4. On Monday laſt, the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Edinburgh, found two female ſervants liable in damages—one in 15s. for not entering home to her ſervice at the term, and the other in 10s for deſerting her ſervice, after being two days in it; which ſums the purſuers propoſed ſhould be ſent to the Houſe of In-

Induſtry, which was ordered accordingly.

This being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, the rejoicings were as brilliant as uſual; and in the evening the ſtreets were quiet, without any of that diſgraceful rioting which uſed to prevail.

During the firing of ſquibs, &c at Leith on his Majeſty's birth day, a boy had a horn filled with powder ſlung over his ſhoulders, which unfortunately took fire and blew up, and the boy was killed in an inſtant.

Another boy had his hand dreadfully ſhattered by firing a ſmall cannon.

Captain Samuel Greig (ſon of the late Admiral Greig) has been ſent over to this country by the Emperor of Ruſſia, to procure a life-boat for his Imperial Majeſty. The Captain, by the Emperor's order, waited upon the Duke of Northumberland, who of courſe recommended him to the inventor. This admirable contrivance will therefore ſhortly be introduced at all the ports of Ruſſia.

Airds, June 4.—We have this day, had one of the moſt violent thunder ſtorms ever remembered. The lightning ſtruck an old thorn in the farm of Slogarie, in the pariſh of Balmaghie, and ſhivered it to pieces. It then divided into four branches, and killed nine black cattle, belonging to Meſſ. Bennets, tenants of Mr Livingſton of Airds. One of the cattle had its head buried up to the eyes in the earth; and the lightning in its way tore up a ſtone four men could not have moved. There was no mark on any of the cattle, except that one of them had the hair ſinged on its hind legs and belly; and they were all very much ſwelled. It alſo killed a very fine cow, belonging to Thomas Gourley, cotter in Drumplais, ſame pariſh.—Mr Livingſton received a ſlight ſhock, ſimilar to that given by an electrical machine.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that the late excellent Lady Rachel Bruce has left a legacy of 100l. to the Society for Relief of the Induſtrious Blind, and Mrs Col. Gordon one of 20l. Such donations reflect the greateſt credit upon the benevolent donors, and enable the Society to extend their ſphere of uſefulneſs.

The Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. have voted their medal to the Earl of Fife, for his extenſive plantations of foreſt trees, and other agricultural improvements.

4th As a gentleman was riding on Leith road, a miſchievous boy came up and fired a ſmall cannon in the face of the horſe, which inſtantly galloped off, and was dragging him by the ſtirrup, when a carter, at the hazard of his life, jumped up, ſeized the horſe by the reins and mane and ſtopped him, or the conſequences might have been fatal. The boy ran off.

5th On Sunday night or early on Monday morning, ſome malicious perſon or perſons broke down ſeveral of the iron lamp poſts in Prince's Sreet.

6th This being the day held as the anniverſary of George Heriot's birth, the boys of that and Watſon's hoſpital, and the girls of the Merchants and Trades hoſpitals, walked in proceſſion to the new Greyfriars church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Thomſon, one of the Miniſters of this City. The ſtatue of the founder was, as uſual, fancifully decorated with flowers.

6th This evening betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock, a poor woman, rather deranged in her intellects, named Burns, who was in the habit of begging with a female child about 5 years of age, let the child fall out of her arms in a ſtair on the South-Bridge, by which it was killed.

The Kinroſs Truſtees have preſented Mr George Graham, preacher of the goſpel, to the church of Foſſoway, vacant by the death of his father.

William Cunningham, who was tried at the laſt Circuit Court at Glaſgow, and condemned for theft and reſet of theft, was executed on the platform in front of the tolbooth there, purſuant to his ſentence. He lamented, that diſregard to the advice of his parents in his early years, deſertion from public worſhip, profanation of the Lord's day, and aſſociating with improper company, had rendered him callous to the warnings which he had ſometimes received, and at length led him into the unhappy courſe which had brought him to his untimely end. The unhappy man behaved with becoming decency and conſiderable firmneſs, cautioning young perſons againſt frequenting low public houſes and bad company.

This day came on, at Holyroodhouſe, the election of a Peer, to fill up the vacancy in the repreſentation of the Scotch Peerage, occaſioned by the death of the Earl of Dumfries. The Earl of Lauderdale having declined ſtanding, the candidates were, the Earl Kellie and Lord Elphinſtone.—Lord Elphinſtone was choſen, having 35 votes, and Lord Kellie only 21.

11th. Thurſday morning about eight o'clock, a large white coloured dog, ſeemingly mad, appeared at Glaſgow Bleachfield, a little to the north of that city, where he bit ſeveral dogs, and ſeized and mangled in a moſt ſhocking manner a young woman who was working at the field. The dog was purſued and ſhot near Craighall. In conſequence of this accident, the Sheriff of the county, and Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, have iſſued a proclamation, ordering all dogs to be confined for eight days. The woman was carried to the Infirmary, where ſhe now lies dangerouſly ill.

13th. On Friday, the Senate of the Univerſity of Glaſgow elected Mr Archibald Campbell, Eſq. younger of Succoth, to be their Dean of Faculties for the enſuing year. They at the ſame time conferred the Degree of Doctor in Laws on Mr Patrick Cumin, Profeſſor of Oriental Languages in that Univerſity.

The firſt regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, are to be completed to 1000 men, and gentlemen are enrolling very faſt.

We are much gratified in being authoriſed to inform our readers, that on the enrolment commencing for the 1ſt battalion of 2d Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, of five hundred and fifty men, that regiment was completed in three hours and a quarter from the time of opening the books.—The 2d battalion is alſo raiſing, and about complete.

The county of Ayr, at the meeting of the 18th, came to the reſolution of offering to raiſe two battalions of Volunteer Infantry, of 600 men each, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery.

So great was the alacrity of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, and ſo eager their deſire to partake in the honourable ſervice, that the battalion of Aberdeen volunteers, under the command of Captain Finlayſon, was completed to the full number of eight hundred men within eight days from the opening of the ſubſcription roll.

Colonel Dirom, attended by other officers, meaſured the ground for the encampment on Muſſelburgh Links, and allotted the ground for the regiments as follows:—Forfarſhire on the right—Dumfries-ſhire the centre, and the Edinburghſhire on the left.

The Artillery are to be encamped on the Links at Fiſherrow.

The gentlemen of Peterhead have offered 240 Volunteers (three companies of 80 men each), and the gentlemen of Fraſerſburgh have offered to raiſe a Company of 80 men.

Early on Thurſday morning the gunpowder mills at Stobbs, near Dalkeith, were accidentally blown up. Mr Hunter, the manager, and two workmen, the only people in the mills, unfortunately loſt their lives.

A ſtraggling herring fiſhery has begun off Caithneſs. A fine appearance of herrings off Dunbar at preſent. More garvies, or young herrings, have been in our market thoſe few weeks paſt, than for ſeveral years before. If the Dutch be prevented from coming on our coaſt, it is highly probable that next winter's fiſhery in the Frith of Forth will make up laſt winter's loſs.

On Saturday night, a girl, about 9 years of age, in going down a ſtair in Greenock, with an infant in her arms, fell to the bottom of it; the child almoſt inſtantly expired.

On Tueſday laſt, Joſeph and George Spottiſwood, of Town of Yetholm, were convicted before the Sheriff depute of Roxburghſhire, for aſſaulting and deforcing the Exciſe conſtable of Kelſo, in the execution of his duty. The former was ſentenced to one month, and the latter to two months confinement to hard labour in the houſe of correction.

At Trinity Muir, there was a great ſhow of fine cattle. The market was dull, but dear. There was no great demand for milch cows, and the prices were conſiderbly fallen; on the following day there was a great ſhew of very fine draught horſes. Great prices were aſked and given. The principal demand was from the north.

A man attempting to wade the Tay, a little below Stanley, was carried down

the ſtream, by force of the current, and unfortunately drowned.

A week or two ago, at Links of Monifieth, five young cattle, belonging to a farmer in the neighbourhood, having ſtrayed beyond his territory, were inveigled at low water in the ſtake nets erected on the ſands, for the purpoſe of catching ſalmon, and being held in that ſituation, were unfortunately drowned in the flowing tide.

The ſon of Mr William Ainſlie, brewer in Jedburgh, fell on Wedneſday the 8th curt., from the ancient church of that town, by which accident both his thigh bones were fractured. He languiſhed until the 13th, on which day he died.

Militia Precedency.

At a meeting of the Lords Lieutenants of ſeveral Counties in Great Britain, at the Horſe-Guards, June 11. for the purpoſe of drawing lots to determine the precedency of the Militia of the ſaid counties during the continuance of the war, the following numbers were drawn by the reſpective Lords Lieutenants attending, or by the perſons appointed for that purpoſe, for Scotland viz.

Aberdeenſhire,	55	Inverneſs, &c	10
Argyle, &c	43	Kirkcudbright,	21
Ayrſhire,	38	Lanarkſhire,	45
Berwick, &c	1	Perthſhire,	68
Dumfries, &c.	70	Renfrewſhire,	22
Edinburgh,	51	Roſs, &c.	5
Fifeſhire,	34	Stirling, &c.	28
Forfar, &.	12		

FREDERICK, Commander in Chief.

The following caſe, reſpecting the killing of game, without having previouſly taken out a certificate, was decided at the Quarter Seſſions held at Jedburgh upon the firſt Tueſday of June:—Several gentlemen farmers were proſecuted by the Procurator Fiſcal, before the Juſtices of the Peace of the diſtrict of Caſtletown, for killing game, without having taken out a certificate in terms of law, and the proſecutor referred the libel to the oath of the defenders, it being competent to prove the libel by the oath of one credible witneſs or confeſſion of party; and upon two of the defenders refuſing to depone, the Court held them as confeſſed, decerned in terms of the concluſion of the libel, and modified the fine to 10l. Sterling, as one moiety of the penalty; whereupon the defenders entered an appeal to the Quarter Seſſions. As ſome of the Juſtices, at the meeting on the 30th of April, were in doubts how far it was competent to refer the libel to the oath of party, they adjourned the meeting to the firſt Tueſday of June, when, upon full conſideration of the caſe, a numerous meeting of Juſtices unanimouſly affirmed the judgment, and found the appellants liable in expences.

A cauſe of much importance to farmers was a few days ago decided by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace of the county of Roxburgh. The circumſtances of the caſe are as follow;—A neighbouring farmer engaged a ſhepherd for one year, from Whitſunday 1802 to Whitſunday 1803, and beſides other conſiderations, he was to be allowed to keep eight ſheep of his own upon his maſter's ground. Some time after Whitſunday, it was diſcovered that the ſhepherd kept more ſheep than he was allowed to do by his bargain; and the maſter afterwards learned, that although his ſervant acknowledged his fault at the time, and promiſed not to do ſo in future, he had continued to keep a greater number of ſheep than the articles of his agreement allowed him. The maſter, both in juſtice to himſelf, and for the ſake of public example, brought a complaint againſt him before the Juſtices of the Peace, who having heard parties upon the queſtion, found the libel proven againſt the ſhepherd, and in conſequence thereof found him liable in 20s. in name of graſs-mail for each ſheep he had kept over the number agreed on, beſides 20s. additional for each, in name of damages, and the whole expences of proceſs; and at the ſame time intimated to him, that if any complaints of a ſimilar nature were again brought againſt him, they would commit him to hard labour in the houſe of correction.

High Court of Juſticiary.

June 16. The Court met to conſider the caſe of Barney Gorman and Ralph Mitchell, accuſed of theft, and Margaret Coil, *alias* Rogers, of reſetting the goods ſtolen by them. Theſe criminals were indicted to ſtand trial before the laſt Circuit at Glaſgow, but when brought into Court, the Counſel ſtated as an objection, in bar of proceeding,

ceeding, that the libel, liſt of witneſſes, and liſt of aſſize, were not on the ſame paper, but on detached ſheets, contrary to an act of adjournal, paſſed in 1675, which enacts, "that when doubles of criminal letters are given to parties defenders, that upon the very double of the letters, the liſts of the witneſſes and aſſizers' names be written either on the end or back thereof, and not on papers apart."

Lord Methven, Judge on the ſaid Circuit, certified the caſe to this High Court, in order that their Lordſhips might decide upon the objection; but the pannels did not inſiſt upon the objection; and a petition having been given in for them, ſubmitting to baniſhment and impriſonment, the Court ſentenced Mitchell to one month's impriſonment; Gorman was allowed to enter into the navy or army, and Margaret Coil baniſhed Scotland for five years.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Robert Campbell, Eſq. of the 42d regiment, to Miſs Hamilton of Milnburn.

June 1. Patrick Irvine, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Margaret Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, Eſq. of Bridgeton.

—At Glaſgow, Mr Robert Mowbray, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Milburoch Thomſon, youngeſt daughter of the late John Thomſon, Eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica.

—At Windy-houſe, near Beith, Mr Robert Kerr, to Miſs Ann Shedden, daughter of Mr James Shedden of Windy-houſe.

3. Richard Douglas of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Iſabella Dobie, daughter of Mr Dobie, formerly Rector of the grammar ſchool of Kelſo.

5. At Edrom church, the Rev. John Haſtie, miniſter of that pariſh, to Miſs Logan of New Edrom.

—At Edinburgh, George Leith of Overhall, Eſq. to Miſs Dalrymple, youngeſt daughter of the late Lieut Gen. Horne Elphinſtone.

6. At Croſsflat Houſe, near Paiſley, James Kennedy, Eſq. of Mancheſter, to Miſs Jane Brown, eldeſt daughter of Matthew Brown, Eſq. of Croſsflat.

7. At Caſtle-Menzies, Lieut. Col. Archibald Butter of Pitlochrie, to Miſs Vere Menzies, only daughter of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart.

—At Paiſley, Mr James Muir, merchant, Greenock, to Miſs Jean Pollock, of Paiſley.

9. At Ford church, Mr Darling, Cornhill, to Miſs Culley, daughter of George Culley, Eſq. Eaſtfield, Northumberland.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr Walter Cowan, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Grindlay, daughter of the late Mr James Grindlay, of Borrowſtounneſs.

15. At Edinburgh, Hay Clephane, Eſq. of the Civil ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Janet Campbell, youngeſt daughter of the late John Campbell, Eſq. of Newfield.

—At Edinburgh, Mr John Graham merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Johanna Robertſon, daughter of Mr William Robertſon, of the Cuſtoms, Borrowſtounneſs.

16. At Greenock, Richard Henderſon, Eſq. one of the Town Clerks of Glaſgow, to Miſs Jean Filher, third daughter of the late Alexander Filher, Eſq.

20. At Glaſgow, Thomas Whytlaw, Eſq. of Solſgirth, to Miſs Agnes Lang, daughter of the late William Lang, Eſq. one of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow.

At London, Lieut Col. Maitland, of the 1ſt regiment of guards, to the Hon. Louiſa Crofton, ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. Lady Crofton.

BIRTHS

In April, the wife of John Henderſon, in Auchline, eſtate of Knockeſpock, two boys and a girl, who are ſtill alive, and likely to do well.

Lately at Ardſheal, the Lady of Charles Stewart, Eſq a ſon.

June 6. Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

9. Mrs M'Leod of Dalvey, a daughter.

11. At Dingwall, Mrs Hay, a ſon.

—Mrs Bryce of St Andrew's Square, a daughter.

13. The Lady of Lieut. Gen. Francis Dundas, a daughter.

16. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a daughter.

18. In Queen-ſtreet, Mrs Drom of Mount Annan, a daughter.

28. At Lude, Mrs Robertſon, a ſon.

29. At Letham, Mrs Buchan Hepburn of Letham, a daughter.

Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the iſland of Bermuda, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Thomas Thomſon, attorney in Jamaica, eldeſt ſon of Mr John Thomſon, of Glaſgow.

In January, at Jamaica, Mr Thomas Spence, ſurgeon there, only ſon of Mr James Spence, perfumer, Edinburgh.

In

In September, in the East Indies, Thomas Moffat, M. D. ſon of Mr Peter Moffat, Dalkeith. His death will be long lamanted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance—being a dutiful affectionate ſon, a loving brother, a moſt ſincere amiable friend, and a uſeful member of ſociety.

May 24. At Miln-rigg-hall, the Rev. Mr Andrew Arnot, miniſter of the goſpel at Middhol, in the 81ſt year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry.

25. Kilchoan, Argyleſhire, Major John M'Lauchlan of Kilbride, late of the 55th regiment.

—At Mortonhall, Mrs Dorothea Trotter, ſpouſe of John Trotter, Eſq. of Mortonhall.

26. William Hyſlop of Lochend, Eſq.

26. At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, Eſq. of Culloden, a gentleman who ſuſtained the higheſt reſpectability of character, and whoſe ſudden and premature death is not only deplored by his friends, but has excited ſentiments of very general and deep regret. The late Culloden was the repreſentative of a family who, during the period of almoſt two centuries, invariably diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their private virtues, and by their public ſpirit. At the memorable epocha of the Revolution, the then Laird of Culloden was among the few, who in a country abounding with the friends and partiſans of the ejected prince, could appreciate the bleſſings both civil and religious which the conſtitution then eſtabliſhed was calculated to impart. He therefore, to the danger of his perſon, and to the detriment of his fortune, gave a ſtrenuous and effective ſupport to the new order of things. A ſtatement of the ſervices which his children, John Forbes of Culloden, and the late Lord Preſident Forbes, *par nobile fratrum*, rendered to their country during the ſubſequent ſtruggles of the ill-fated James's deſcendants to recover the throne of their anceſtors, would occupy a much ampler ſpace than can be allotted to a ſingle communication in the obituary of a magazine. The grandſon, the father of the late Culloden, carried arms in the ſervice of his country, and attracted the notice of the great Earl of Stair, by the intrepid courage which he diſplayed at the memorable battle of Dettingen. Reſpecting the late Culloden himſelf it may be truly ſaid, that although he neither poſſeſſed nor arrogated thoſe pre-eminent intellectual talents which elevated his illuſtrious grandfather to the higheſt civil offices with which in this country a ſubject can be inveſted, yet in perſonal virtues he yielded to none of his anceſtors. His integrity was unſullied to the laſt, and his honour he ever regarded as his life. His manners were gentle and unaſſuming; his attachments ſtrong and permanent; and to thoſe of his own name whom he deemed worthy of his protection, peculiarly cordial and affectionate Benevolence was a prominent feature in his character, and his whole life may be ſaid to have been diſtinguiſhed by deeds of beneficence and by traits of humanity. As a country gentleman, his conduct was exemplary in an eminent degree; he delighted in the proſperity of his dependents, and his numerous tenantry regarded him as their father. Neither were his virtues wholly of a domeſtic nature; in truth they embraced a much ampler range. For twenty-five years he almoſt conſtantly reſided on his eſtates, and during this period, he ſtood prominently forward in the ſupport of every ſcheme which was deviſed for the improvement of his country. During the awful revolutions which ſo lately convulſed Europe, and ſhook to their very baſes the pillars on which ſociety had for twelve centuries ſecurely reſted, Culloden was among the very firſt of his countrymen who rallied around the Britiſh conſtitution, and he commanded a company in the corps of volunteers, which the town and country in his vicinity muſtered for its defence. In the arduous conflict in which this nation was then engaged, he moreover liberally contributed towards relieving the exigencies of the ſtate. During the latter years of Culloden's life, the author of this feeble effort to raiſe a monument to his virtues was honoured with much of his friendſhip and countenance. And from every opportunity of ſtudying his character which he enjoyed, he feels no heſitation to aſſert, that taking him for all in all, ſuch a man he was as he ne'er will look upon the like. On himſelf his departed friend never looked but with kindneſs, and the impreſſion which this kindneſs left upon his mind he will carry to his grave.

" ———Manibus date lilia plenis,
Purpureos ſpargam flores animamque;
His ſaltem accumulem do[illegible], et fungar inani
Munere."

Edinburgh, June 28.

Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Barley-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

Haddington, June 30.

Wheat, 33s. 6d. Barley, 19s. 6d. Oats, 20s. Peaſe, 18s. 6d. Beans, 19s. 6d.

STOCKS.—*June 28.*

Bank Stock 144¾	New 5 per C. 91
3 per C. Red. 55⅝	Long Ann. 16 7-16
3 per C. Conſ. ——	India Stock ——
4 per Cent. 71¼	Omnium 3½ diſ.
5 per C. Ann.——	